

# ARMY



# NAVY

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## INFANTRY AND THE SPADE.

THE appointment of a committee to report on the measures which should be taken to bring the rifle shooting of the infantry abreast of modern requirements has caused universal satisfaction. It is to be hoped that the report will be made quickly, and that the action upon it will not be suffered to hang fire, as is too often the case after committees have been appointed. It is not hypercritical to express this wish, for there is another subject which has been under investigation for a long time, though it is of equal importance with the shooting. If, as is at last understood, the fire of infantry can be made so deadly that nothing unprotected can live in front of it, there follows in natural order this deduction—infantry must carry some means of protection from the deadliness of an enemy's fire. It only remains to be determined what those means shall be and how they shall be carried. Several proposals have been made for armor of different kinds, but they have one fatal disadvantage for infantry. If strong enough to keep out the bullets of modern rifles, they are too heavy to be carried by the men. Lighten them sufficiently to be fairly portable, and they are only strong enough to resist pistol bullets. All hopes of armor carried on the person must then be abandoned, and it becomes necessary to fall back on some other means of placing a barrier between the soldier and the death which flies to meet him. The first and the simplest is the natural cover which is to be found on almost every battlefield, and no training is more necessary than that which teaches the men to avail themselves of every inequality, every fold in the ground, every tree and bush which can afford a temporary defence, or even momentary concealment. But it often occurs that none such are to be found exactly where it is necessary for the infantry to take up their place, and it may well be that bad positions are sometimes occupied because they afford the necessary cover. It is not, however, necessary to appeal only to instances of to-day in order to prove the value of the defensive works.

The American Civil War was full of such instances, and it was due to the use of intrenchments that the exhausted armies of the South maintained so long their struggle with the overwhelming power of the North. The Austrians, in 1866, were conspicuous for their neglect of defensive works, and when they had them in meagre quantity at the battle of Koniggratz they forsook them against orders, allowing themselves to become swallowed up in the wood at Benatek. In the Franco-German campaign there were occasions when rapidly-constructed trenches all but stemmed the tide of invasion, and the battle of Gravelotte cost the Germans so dear that Bazeine might have held his ground only for the culpable carelessness or worse which refused to make use of the reserve ammunition. The Germans outnumbered their adversaries in huge proportion, but their losses in the first three battles which broke the French defence were vastly greater than those of their opponents. It is hardly necessary to mention Plevna and Shipka as instances of the use of intrenchments made on the spur of the moment, yet resisting for many days the most gallant attempts to carry the positions. If the Turks had possessed one great commander, or even generals who were obedient, Plevna would have saved the campaign at least for that year, as the defence of the Shipka Pass did actually save the Russians.

Thus it appears that Austrians, Germans, French, and Russians have in their turn experienced the effects of rough-and-ready defences in modern war, and we may fairly look to see what has been the result on their minds. Now, it so happens that the three last named are by character and circumstances very unlikely to accept passive defence as their ideal of war. The French soldier believes in *elan* or dash as his conquering force; the Germans look to rapid concentration of huge armies and a speedy crushing of their adversary as their means of success. The Russians are restless and push forward against their Mahomedan neighbors, from whom they do not even pretend to expect an attack. Yet the chiefs of every one of these great armies decided years ago to adopt the spade—that is to say, regular intrenching implements of different kinds, as weapons for the infantry little less effective in their way than rifles. No one will question the reckless gallantry of General Skobelev or accuse him of want of forwardness in war. What, then, was his view of the case? When Plevna fell, and he was destined to lead one of the great columns over the Balkans in an essentially rapid and dashing movement, he armed his division with the spades taken from the Turks, and the men carried them cheerfully to the gates of Constantinople. Since then every one of the great armies we have named has adopted intrenching tools as part of the infantry soldier's regular equipment. It is most important that this point should be clearly understood. Wagons of intrenching tools lumbering behind an army are all very well in their way. They are better than nothing, and would be worth the trouble, if there were no other means of providing the force with such tools. But any soldier who is practically acquainted with war knows that it is the special function of infantry to work over ground where they cannot be accompanied by wheeled vehicles; and what are they to do then if they need improvised defences? Artillery may and must afford to carry protection of some sort on wagons which can always accompany the guns. But infantry works over fields and fences, through woods

and enclosures, and would be seriously hampered if one of its most useful weapons were carried in such a manner as not to be at hand when required.

To be of real value the spade must go with the rifle, and this is the view adopted by all the great Powers of the Continent. Take, for instance, the Prussian Infantry. Each battalion carries, on the persons of the men, no less than 400 intrenching implements, of which 400 are small spades, 40 are small pickaxes, and 20 are hatchets. For heavier work, requiring so much time that wheeled vehicles may be supposed to be unloaded and their contents carried to the men, there is in wagons a further supply of 111 large intrenching tools, including spades, pickaxes, axes, and hatchets. Thus there is, roughly speaking, about one intrenching implement for every two men carried by the soldiers themselves, and this is fully sufficient to cover the front of the whole battalion extended in line. The proportions vary slightly in different armies, as does also the shape of the tools (the German small spade has a blade about 8 in. long by 6 in. broad). But the principle is the same—namely, that the soldier carries his own intrenching tool. And this principle must be accepted in England if our army is not to fall behind those of other great Powers in efficiency of individuals as much as it does in numbers. The only question is whether the Germans, in adopting a small spade to be carried by the men, have gone far enough.

In his admirable history of the late Russian campaign against Turkey, Lieutenant Greene says: "We may look to see every nation adopting in time of peace some half measure, such as the short handled spade, the trowel bayonet, etc.," but he holds that experience of actual war will show the vital necessity of having the most efficient intrenching tools—the common pick and the large spade. However this may turn out, it is clear that the British infantry ought to be provided with some practical intrenching implement or implements, and that without further delay.

The infantry must rise to a higher conception of its functions and duties if it would not fall back behind that of all Europe. The recruit must, indeed, be first trained in the barrack square to discipline of limbs and mind; but that once done he must be developed into the best possible fighting animal. Drill is all very well as the alphabet of his work; but too much of it, unrelieved by higher training, kills that individuality which is above all things necessary in the fighting of to-day. This is the secret of the Boers' success, as far as it went; but there is no reason why the English common soldier should not on an average, be a better fighting animal than the average Boer. He may probably never attain to quite such proficiency in shooting; but he may add many qualities which the Boers have not. The development of the individual as a fighting unit, coupled with discipline, will do wonders, and one of the directions in which the development should move is in the use of the spade. —*London Times*, June 7.

## DECISION ON THE SHOEBOURNE TRIALS.

YESTERDAY there was published the report of the recent experiments made by the committee on machine guns at Shoebourne. The President, Vice-Admiral Boys, says: "I have the honor to forward the report of the committee on the question of the most suitable 0.45-inch machine gun for introduction into the service, from which it will be seen that exhaustive trials have been made of the guns that have been submitted to them. The conclusion they have arrived at is that the Gardner system is the best, and the two-barrel Gardner the most perfect form of that system. The other question which was referred to the committee—viz., magazine arms—will call for no special report beyond that given in the progress report, Dec. 9, 1880, as no further experiments have been carried out, the Lee rifles being still at the Royal Small Arm Factory. The subject is, as you are aware, under consideration, together with the question of small arms, by a committee now sitting at the War Office." The guns under trial were: [1] The Gatling six-barrel, side action; [2] the Gatling ten-barrel, direct action; [3] the Gatling ten-barrel, side action; [4] Nordenfelt ten-barrel; [5] Nordenfelt five-barrel; [6] Pratt and Whitney (Coleman-Gardner) four-barrel; [7] Gardner five-barrel; [8] Gardner two-barrel. The committee say that the Gardner system appears to them to possess the following advantages: [1] Simplicity of mechanism, [2] facility of removing and accessibility of parts, [3] strength and endurance, [4] rapidity and certainty of action, [5] the supply of the ammunition is regular, [6] the principle of the extraction is very good. The following is an abstract of the performances, showing each particular quality which distinguished one or other of the guns above the remainder: [1] Power or rapidity of fire, absolute, ten-barrel Nordenfelt; per weight of gun, two-barrel Gardner; [2] certainty in feeding and loading, two-barrel Gardner, five-barrel Gardner; [3] ease and regularity of firing continuously, two-barrel Gardner, five-barrel Gardner; [4] convenience and facility of laying, ten-barrel Nordenfelt, when not firing at high angles; [5] general handiness in action, two-barrel Gardner; [6] simplicity of mechanism, two-barrel Gardner, five-barrel Gardner; [7] strength and endurance of lock action, two-barrel Gardner; [8] facility of replacing disabled components, Gardner system; [9] mobility as to weight and form, two-barrel Gardner; [10] freedom from liability to jams, two-barrel Gardner, five-barrel Gardner." Having regard to these results, the committee, as before stated, are of opinion that the

two-barrel Gardner gun is the most suitable gun for the general purposes of both services, and recommend its introduction. For special purposes, where a more powerful gun is desired, they recommend the adoption of the five-barrel Gardner gun. —*London Times*, June 8.

## OLD TIMES AND NEW.

WE are indebted to Mr. S. L. Merchant, the son of Gen. C. S. Merchant, for a copy of the address, delivered by Mr. Barbour, Secretary of War, to the officers and cadets of the Military Academy, at his taking leave of them on the 11th of June, 1881—and of which a copy was furnished to the cadets on the application of a committee appointed for the purpose. The head of the class was Alex. D. Bache, and among the members were Alex. H. Bowman, Daniel S. Donelson, Benj. Huger, Wm. A. Thornton, Robt. Anderson, Chas. F. Smith, Washington Seawell, and Wm. R. Montgomery. After some preliminary remarks the Secretary said:

CADETS: Your country has large claims upon you, you have been singled out amid thousands of unsuccessful candidates as the objects of her favor. Repay this kindness by your exemplary conduct and by your attainments in science. Subordination to your superior stands forward as a prominent part of your duty—it is indispensable to your own welfare. Although the duties enjoined may seem to your inexperience unnecessarily severe, remember they have been prescribed by your fathers, whose affection you cannot doubt. They are the result of wisdom enlightened by experience. Respect them therefore for the source from which they emanate. There are two roads which lie before you—the signs of the one are virtue, renown and happiness—of the other, vice, degradation and ruin. Is there any one among you whose spirit is so abased as to hesitate which to elect. The one is full of satisfaction—a consciousness that you have done your duty, giving joy to your parents, and rejoicing yourself in your course. The other presents no temptation but the temporary indulgence of the grossest appetite, whose reward is infamy and wretchedness. You may yet from inexperience not have sufficiently appreciated how essentially the happiness of your parents and the prosperity of your country is involved in your fate. Suppose—but why need I suppose such a case when we saw it but yesterday—a father present. Then the whole father sat upon his face, agitated by the conflicting emotions of fear and hope, when his son was called to come down on the arena. The anxious suspense was painful to all, till the son with a master's hand distinctly evolved the intricate mazes of the most abstruse sciences—when the gentle murmur of applause circulated from one to the other, till the father's fears were dissipated, and hope changed into confidence. And when, to fill the measure of his happiness, he was told that the attainments of his son were inferior to his moral worth, the tear of joy escaped from his eye, and the parental benediction involuntarily escaping, settled on the head of his beloved child. You, indeed, might not have the pleasure of your father's presence; but whosoever he is, however distant, his solicitude for your success is no less intense. He is anxiously awaiting the impartial award of the distinguished men who have been called together to examine you. If you have no father, you have perhaps some widowed mother, who nurtured your infancy, watched your sick bed with a sleepless eye, or gambled with you in health, whose happiness you carry in your hand, and who, when she nightly prepares her pillow, sends up your name on her supplications to the throne of mercy, with the cry of "My God, my God, protect and prosper my child." And in the distant prospect beyond this, see your country holding the wreath of merit for him who deserves it. Is there one of you so debased as to be insensible to these great considerations?

Our country, for the purpose of geographical discrimination, is divided into sections—East, West, North and South. To this let the division be confined. Add not to its prejudices and jealousies. Scowl into contempt every term and every effort to keep them alive. Remember, your fathers fought as Americans—as Americans they conquered—in the same name and as one family they produced the present constitution of your country, the noblest effort of the human mind, and carrying in its fate the last hopes of human liberty—thus by one act repaying to Europe whatsoever we were indebted for the arts and sciences, of which she claims to have been the origin. Remember, that you are destined to occupy a distinguished place in the annals of your country—to whose prosperity or degradation you may greatly contribute; and remember, also, that your country is not alone concerned. Placed as she is at the head of the republics of this hemisphere, her example has become interesting, not only to them, but to all mankind. It is, therefore, you have the earth as your theatre, and the human race as your spectators. If the great problem we are working here of man's capacity for self-government fail, there will be an end of human hopes.

Finally, my children, in whatever situation your destiny may place you, keep forever before your mind what you owe your country; and in the hour of emergency, should it ever come, to you she will look as the able and fearless champions of her liberty, her happiness and her glory.

\* A. D. Bache.



## THE ARMY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*  
Robert T. Lincoln, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, *Adj.-General.*  
Henry T. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, *Adjutant-General.*  
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, *Inspector-General.*  
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, *Judge-Advocate-General.*  
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, *Commissary-General of Subsistence.*  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barre, *Surgeon-General.*  
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, *Paymaster-General.*  
Brig.-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*  
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, *Chief Signal Officer.*

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan; Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Lieut. Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 3rd Cavalry; 6th, 13th Inf., 15th, 19th  
Inf.; 3d Infantry.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;  
Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Lord, 9th Cav., A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Ansgar:  
Hdqrs. San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. V. Scott, A. A. G.  
Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; 7th, 2d Artillery; 1st, 16th, 20th,  
and 24th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs.  
Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Brock, A. A. G.  
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and  
25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,  
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 3d Lieut.  
George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook:  
Hdqrs. Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.  
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.  
Col James B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:  
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.  
Troops.—1st Artillery; A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. AA. AB. AC. AD. AE. AF. AG. AH. AI. AJ. AK. AL. AM. AN. AO. AP. AQ. AR. AS. AT. AU. AV. AW. AX. AY. AZ. BA. BB. BC. BD. BE. BF. BG. BH. BI. BJ. BK. BL. BM. BN. BO. BP. BQ. BR. BS. BT. BU. BV. BW. BX. BY. BZ. CA. CB. CC. CD. CE. CF. CG. CH. CI. CJ. CK. CL. CM. CN. CO. CP. CQ. CR. CS. CT. CU. CV. CW. CX. CY. CZ. DA. DB. DC. DD. DE. DF. DG. DH. DI. DJ. DK. DL. DM. DN. DO. DP. DQ. DR. DS. DT. DU. DV. DW. DX. DY. DZ. EA. EB. EC. ED. EE. EF. EG. EH. EI. EJ. EK. EL. EM. EN. EO. EP. EQ. ER. ES. ET. EU. EV. EW. EX. EY. EZ. FA. FB. FC. FD. FE. FF. FG. FH. FI. FJ. FK. FL. FM. FN. FO. FP. FQ. FR. FS. FT. FU. FV. FW. FX. FY. FZ. GA. GB. GC. GD. GE. GF. GH. GI. GJ. GK. GL. GM. GN. GO. GP. GQ. GR. GS. GT. GU. GV. GW. GX. GY. GZ. HA. HB. HC. HD. HE. HF. HG. HH. HI. HJ. HK. HL. HM. HN. HO. HP. HQ. HR. HS. HT. HU. HV. HW. HX. HY. HZ. IA. IB. IC. ID. IE. IF. IG. IH. II. IJ. IK. IL. IM. IN. IO. IP. IQ. IR. IS. IT. IU. IV. IW. IX. IY. IZ. JA. JB. JC. JD. JE. JF. JG. JH. JI. JJ. JK. JL. JM. JN. JO. JP. JQ. JR. JS. JT. JU. JV. JW. JX. JY. JZ. KA. KB. KC. KD. KE. KF. KG. KH. KI. KJ. KK. KL. KM. KN. KO. KP. KQ. KR. KS. KT. KU. KV. KW. KX. KY. KZ. LA. LB. LC. LD. LE. LF. LG. LH. LI. LJ. LK. LL. LM. LN. LO. LP. LQ. LR. LS. LT. LU. LV. LW. LX. LY. LZ. MA. MB. MC. MD. ME. MF. MG. MH. MI. MJ. MK. ML. MN. MO. MP. MQ. MR. MS. MT. MU. MV. MW. MX. MY. MZ. NA. NB. NC. ND. NE. NF. NG. NH. NI. NJ. NK. NL. NM. NO. NP. NQ. NR. NS. NT. NU. NV. NW. NX. NY. NZ. OA. OB. OC. OD. OE. OF. OG. OH. OI. OJ. OK. OL. OM. ON. OO. OP. OQ. OR. OS. OT. OU. OV. OW. OX. OY. OZ. PA. PB. PC. PD. PE. PF. PG. PH. PI. PJ. PK. PL. PM. PN. PO. PP. PQ. PR. PS. PT. PU. PV. PW. PX. PY. PZ. QA. QB. QC. QD. QE. QF. QG. QH. QI. QJ. QK. QL. QM. QN. QO. QP. QQ. QR. QS. QT. QU. QV. QW. QX. QY. QZ. RA. RB. RC. RD. RE. RF. RG. RH. RI. RJ. RK. RL. RM. RN. RO. RP. RQ. RR. RS. RT. RU. RV. RW. RX. RY. RZ. SA. SB. SC. SD. SE. SF. SG. SH. SI. SJ. SK. SL. SM. SN. SO. SP. SQ. SR. SS. ST. SU. SV. SW. SX. SY. SZ. TA. TB. TC. TD. TE. TF. TG. TH. TI. TJ. TK. TL. TM. TN. TO. TP. TQ. TR. TS. TT. TU. TV. TW. TX. TY. TZ. UA. UB. UC. UD. UE. UF. UG. UH. UI. UJ. UK. UL. UM. UN. UO. UP. UQ. UR. US. UT. UY. UZ. VA. VB. VC. VD. VE. VF. VG. VH. VI. VJ. VK. VL. VM. VN. VO. VP. VQ. VR. VS. VT. VU. VW. VX. VY. VZ. WA. WB. WC. WD. WE. WF. WG. WH. WI. WJ. WK. WL. WM. WN. WO. WP. WQ. WR. WS. WT. WY. WZ. XA. XB. XC. XD. XE. XF. XG. XH. XI. XJ. XK. XL. XM. XN. XO. XP. XQ. XR. XS. XT. XU. XV. XW. XX. XY. XZ. YA. YB. YC. YD. YE. YF. YG. YH. YI. YJ. YK. YL. YM. YN. YO. YP. YQ. YR. YS. YT. YU. YV. YW. YX. YZ. ZA. ZB. ZC. ZD. ZE. ZF. ZG. ZH. ZI. ZJ. ZK. ZL. ZM. ZN. ZO. ZP. ZQ. ZR. ZS. ZT. ZU. ZV. ZW. ZX. ZY. ZZ.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hill, Col.  
5th Artillery: Hdqrs. Newport Bks. Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor,  
A. A. G.

Troops.—5th Artillery, excepting "C"; Batt. E, G, I, 3d Arty.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio de San  
Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

Troops.—C, G, and I 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and  
L 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank  
Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry: Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.  
Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M 1st Cavalry; G and  
M 4th Artillery; 3d Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Willcox,  
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks. Prescott, Arizona.  
Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal.

Troops.—8th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 11th Inf. A. D. C., A. A. G.

Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments  
of cavalry and artillery.

\* On duty according to Brevet of Major General.  
† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,  
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City  
List of officers on general recruiting service.

Col William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.  
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DEPOTS.  
David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf. Lt. Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.  
Surgeon G. O. J. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surgeon Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.

Capt. Thos. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.  
Capt. F. H. Brown, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.

Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 23d Inf. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 34th Inf.  
Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.

1st Lt. F. H. E. Bhatin, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Barnett, 7th Inf.  
1st Lt. G. N. Homford, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.

1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.  
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigens, U. S. A.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.  
Baltimore, Md., 219 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. Charles Weston, 23d Inf.

Charleston, S. C., 34 Broad st. Capt. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 219 West 8th st. Capt. W. M. Watebury, 13th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Burt, 9th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.

New York City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. John H. Sanger, 17th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st. Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.

Philadelphia, Pa., 319 Market st. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.

Pittsburg, Pa., 290 Penn ave. Capt. Willam E. Dove, 12th Inf.

Charleston, S. C., 1st Lt. C. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

## GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.  
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.  
Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

JOHN GREEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.  
1st Lt. H. A. Williams, 8th Cav. Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.

Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav. Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.  
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A. Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.  
Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.

1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Boel S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 8th Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Birmingham.

RECRUITING OFFICERS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.  
New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Daniel Madden, 8th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 89 Court st. Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.

Louisville, Ky., 196 1st st. Capt. H. W. Wesells, Jr., 3d Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 11 S. C. arke st. Capt. Thos. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.

N. Y. Branch, 10 Battery Place. Capt. W. C. Hawley, 3d Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 341 Pine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Remma, 1st Cav.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military  
inventions have recently been granted:  
To W. W. Greener, Birmingham, England, for a breech-  
loading fire arm. The tail of the hammer slides over a pro-  
jection on the trigger-hook, strikes the pivoted lever, and  
throws back the sliding extractor suddenly, if the hammer  
be down. If the hammer is cocked, the ejector does not  
operate.  
To Richard Morris, Blackheath, England, for an imple-  
ment for resling, capping, and uncapping cartridges.

G. O. 54, H. Q. A., June 16, 1881.

The following orders have been received from the Sec-  
retary of War, and are published for the information of all  
concerned:

I. General Orders No. 7, current series, from this office, is  
revoked. (Codified Regulations, ¶¶ 144 to 152, inclusive.)

II. The whole number of enlisted men of all grades and  
descriptions allowed for clerical duty at division, depart-  
ment, and district headquarters, and the superintendency of  
recruiting, in the Army is as follows: 13 sergeants, 21  
corporals, 107 privates, and 16 topographical assistants; and  
the General of the Army will determine from time to time  
the distribution that should be made of them, according to  
the exigencies of the service, among the several commands.

The rates of commutation and extra pay will be set forth  
in the table contained in this order.

Whenever a headquarters is at a military post, fuel and  
quarters will be furnished the clerks and messengers in kind,  
if practicable; when furnished in kind, commutation  
therefor must not be paid.

III. In addition to the above number for clerks, command-  
ing generals of military divisions and departments, the com-  
manding officer District of New Mexico, and the superin-  
tendents of the recruiting service may, if it be necessary,  
detail enlisted men from troops under their command as  
messengers, not to exceed five for each division, department,  
and the district named, and one to each superintendent.

Enlisted men so detailed shall receive commutation and  
extra pay as follows:

Commutation.		Extra pay	
Rations per day.	Fuel per month.	Quarters per month.	per day.
\$0 50	\$8 00	\$10 00	\$0 20

IV. The number of General Service clerks assigned by the  
General of the Army under this order must in no case be ex-  
ceeded, and must include all those on duty in the Adjutant-  
General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, and all  
other staff departments at division and department head-  
quarters.

Hospital stewards, being enlisted for special duties, are  
not eligible for detail as clerks; any clerical work they may  
perform is only incidental to their other duties. One  
hospital steward only is allowed at the headquarters of a  
division, department, or district, and to be entitled to com-  
mutation under this order (as a private only) must be in-  
cluded in the number of enlisted men allowed.

V. Under this order the following distribution of General  
Service clerks is announced, viz.:

Headquarters.	Grades.				Number allowed commutation of rations at \$1 per day.	Number allowed commutation of quarters at 75 cts. per day.	Rate of commutation of quarters per month for all.	Rate of commutation of fuel per month for all.	Extra pay per day for all.
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Topographical assistants.					
M. D. A. and D. of East.	1	2	10	13	1	12	\$21 00	\$9 00	\$0 35
Dept. South.	1	2	7	10	1	10	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. West Point	1	1	6	8	1	8	21 00	9 00	35
M. D. Missouri.	1	2	9	12	2	12	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Missouri.	1	2	8	13	1	13	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Dakota.	1	2	8	13	1	14	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Dakota.	1	2	8	13	1	13	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Plate.	1	2	8	13	1	13	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Texas.	1	2	8	13	1	13	21 00	9 00	35
Dist. of N. M.	1	1	7	8	1	8	21 00	9 00	35
Dist. of Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 00	9 00	35
M. D. P. and D. of California.	1	2	11	16	1	15	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Columbia.	1	2	8	13	1	13	21 00	9 00	35
Dept. Arizona.	1	2	8	13	1	13	21 00	9 00	35
Gen. Rec. Service N. Y. City.	1	1	4	5	1	4	21 00	9 00	35
Gen. Mtd Rec. Service, Jefferson Bks. Mo.	1	1	3	3	1	3	21 00	9 00	35
	13	21	107	167	157	5	152		

VI. All enlisted men, including messengers, at each head-  
quarters will be mustered monthly on one roll.

VII. The several commanders are authorized, at their  
discretion, to discharge their General Service clerks and  
replace them by enlisting or transferring from companies  
others to the General Service Detachment; whenever the  
services of any can be dispensed with, they will be discharged  
or transferred to companies without filling their place.

VIII. This order will go into effect July 1, 1881.

IX. All orders or special authority heretofore given, which  
may conflict with the provisions of this order, are revoked.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRAUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., June 20, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following orders  
are published for the information of the Army:

I. At military posts at which the headquarters of a de-  
partment or division are or may be established, the depart-  
ment or division commander may set aside the quarters for  
the staff, and the quarters thus reserved will not be open to  
selection in accordance with the general principles set forth  
in paragraph 1076 and following of the Army Regulations,  
edition of 1863 (paragraph 1859 and following, Codified Re-  
gulations), but will be assigned by the commanding officer.

II. Officers are reminded that their right to quarters is  
solely one of occupancy, and that if not occupied by them  
or their families, except in cases of temporary absence, they  
are open to assignment or selection for occupancy by other  
officers on duty at the post.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., June 21, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following orders  
are published to the Army:

I. Bacon, hams, butter, lard, breadstuffs, and other like  
articles of subsistence stores submitted for the action of  
inspecting officers, which, though unfit for issue, are prob-  
ably salable for domestic or manufacturing purposes other  
than human food, at or near the posts where situated, will not  
be recommended by them "to be destroyed" until they shall  
become satisfied that the articles have in reality no money  
value that can be saved to the United States (paragraphs  
1881, 1887, and 1891, Codified Regulations.) No article of  
subsistence stores, the use of which would be dangerous to  
the health of the purchasers or consumers, shall, however,

be offered for sale, without notice of its unfitness for human  
food.

II. When subsistence stores are recommended "to be  
destroyed," the certificate of the inspecting officer upon the  
inspection report will be amended by inserting after the  
word "above" the words "that the subsistence stores  
recommended to be destroyed have no money value at or  
near the post."

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., June 22, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regula-  
tions are published for the information and guidance of offi-  
cers of the Quartermaster's Department:

The act of February 21, 1881, entitled "An act making  
appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal  
year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes," enacts as  
follows:

"For the payment for Army transportation lawfully due  
such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Govern-  
ment bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers  
in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in  
cases decided under such land-grant acts, but in no case  
shall more than fifty per cent. of the full amount of the ser-  
vice be paid until a final judicial decision shall be had in  
respect of each case in dispute, one hundred and twenty-five  
thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such payment shall be  
accepted as in full of all demands for said service."

To properly carry out the foregoing provision of law with-  
out prejudice to the rights of the railroad companies, so  
much of paragraphs 10 and 16 of General Orders No. 69,  
Adjutant-General's Office, of 1880, as requires officers issuing  
bills of lading and requests for transportation over any of  
the railroads named in Table No. 3 of said order to note  
thereon, and on the certificate provided for in paragraph 16  
of said order, that "payment for the transportation is for-  
bidden by law" (paragraphs 1978, 2050, and 2062, Codified  
Regulations), is hereby suspended so far as the same is  
applicable to military transportation services for the fiscal  
year ending June 30, 1882.

Accounts which may be presented to officers of said depart-  
ment for payment, under the law referred to, for such trans-  
portation services should be prepared in the proper form and  
forwarded to the Quartermaster-General for settlement  
through the accounting officers of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., June 16, 1881.

The frequent applications for appointment to the position  
of 2d lieutenant make it necessary to publish, for the in-  
formation of those concerned, the following laws governing  
appointments to that grade in the Army:

"An Act making appropriations for the support of the Mil-  
itary Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879,  
and for other purposes.

"Sec. 2. That appointments of civilians, except such as are  
regular graduates of the United States Military Academy  
who have been honorably discharged from the service, to be  
2d lieutenants in any of the regiments of the Army, shall be  
made in time of peace only when more vacancies exist in the  
Army than will be required in the assignment of the next  
graduating class of cadets at the United States Military  
Academy: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent the  
appointment for a commission in the Army of meritorious  
non-commissioned officers or private soldiers.

"Sec. 3. That from and after July 1, 1882, only such num-  
ber of the graduates of the United States Military Academy  
in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army as are required to fill vacancies of that  
grade existing on the first day of July in each year; those  
entitled to appointment to said vacancies to be determined  
by the academic board on the basis of their standing in the  
graduating class. And hereafter no supernumerary officers  
shall be attached to any company or corps of the Army, and  
all graduates of the Military Academy who are not appointed  
to the Army under the provisions of this act shall be dis-  
charged upon the graduation of their class.

"Sec. 4. That from and after July 1, 1882, only such num-  
ber of the graduates



killed in action with Sioux Indians at the battle of the Little Big Horn River, M. T., June 25, 1876.

M. MOTLAN, Captain 7th Cavalry, commanding.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—Major H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property for which Col. W. H. Wood, 11th Inf., Supt. Gen. Rec. Service, N. Y. City, is responsible (S. O., June 21, W. D.).

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—To enable compliance with par. 9, S. O. 98, c. s., from Hdqrs. of the Army, Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 19, June 22, M. D. A.).

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**—Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 72, June 9, D. N. M.).

Capt. Amos S. Kimball having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, is assigned to duty at Portland, Ore., as Disbursing Q. M. for the Dept. of the Columbia, relieving Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., of his duties in that city (G. O. 12, June 1, D. C.).

Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., is appointed to inspect at the Sub. Depot in that city certain articles of Sub. stores, acted upon by a Board of Survey on June 9 (S. O. 62, June 20, D. S.).

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the East, will proceed to Bristol, R. I., on special business in connection with his Dept. (S. O. 107, June 21, D. E.). Superintendent John W. Nash, in charge of the National Military Cemetery at Winchester Va., is hereby dismissed the service, to take effect June 22, 1881.

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**—So much of S. O. 126, par. 10, June 3, 1881, from W. D., as directs Com'y Sergt. William D. Edwards, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., to report for duty at Fort Benton, Mont. Ty., is revoked, and he will proceed without delay to Rawlins Station, Wyo. Ty., and report for duty to the acting commissary of subsistence at supply depot at that place (S. O., June 17, W. D.).

Capt. J. J. Clague will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and procure certain subsistence stores required for the use of Indian prisoners of war at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 103, June 14, D. D.).

Com'y Sergt. Charles Raab, now on furlough at Utica, Clark County, Ind., is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will report on or before the expiration of his furlough (July 22, 1881), to the C. O., Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty at that post (S. O., June 21, W. D.).

Com'y Sergt. Francis H. De Castro, now on temporary duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post (S. O., June 22, W. D.).

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants will accompany the detachment of colored recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., June 18, for Fort Dodge, Kas., for the 24th Inf., as medical officer. After this duty he will return to this station (Order 123, June 14, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Leave of absence for four months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. W. H. Gardner, Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort will proceed from Fort Hays, Kas., to Middle Park, Colo., and report to the C. O., Co. G, 3d Cav., for duty (S. O. 116, June 13, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., June 27 (S. O. 119, June 17, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, member G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., June 27 (S. O. 83, June 15, D. T.).

Having completed the business upon which he was ordered to report at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, Asst. Surg. Charles L. Heilmann will return to his proper station, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 77, May 31, D. C.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, Wash. Ty., June 7 (S. O. 77, May 31, D. C.).

Capt. Charles L. Heilmann, member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., June 10 (S. O. 78, June 1, D. C.).

Capt. W. G. Spencer, member G. C.-M. at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., June 15 (S. O. 79, June 2, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. J. Clark McGuire will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty (S. O., June 22, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Ralph Wood, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., having relinquished the unexpired portion of the four months furlough granted him, is relieved from duty at the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., and will report to the Governor of the Military Prison for duty (S. O. 116, June 13, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward William B. Coyle will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to duty (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Wm. B. Coyle, relieved from duty in Dept. of the Platte, and to report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty (S. O. 133, June 18, A. G. O.).

Hosp. Steward Wm. H. Raynes, who deserted from Point San Jose, Cal., Jan. 15, 1870, surrendered himself at Boston, Mass., June 8, 1881.

Hosp. Steward Hartford T. Clarke, on duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died at that station June 7, 1881, of acute dysentery.

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**—Leave of absence for one month is granted Major G. W. Baird, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 103, June 14, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted Paymaster George F. Robinson (S. O. 82, June 13, D. T.).

Paymaster F. S. Dodge will proceed to Galveston, Tex., on official business, and thence to Fort Brown, Tex., for temporary duty at that point, relieving Paymaster George F. Robinson (S. O. 82, June 13, D. T.).

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—Col. O. M. Poe, A. D. C., (Major, Corps of Engrs.), will proceed to Fort Haron, Mich., at such times as he may deem necessary, with the view of carrying out the instructions from the War Dept. for the completion of the sale of the cemetery and other grounds upon the Fort Gratiot military reservation (S. O., June 17, W. D.).

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, is granted 1st Lieut. J. G. D. Knight (S. O., June 21, W. D.).

Par. 8, S. O. 121, May 27, 1881, from W. D., directing that the station of Capt. Alexander Mackenzie be changed from Rock Island, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn., is revoked (S. O., June 22, W. D.).

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1881, is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon W. Boessler (S. O. 69, June 3, D. W. P.).

In compliance with par. 6, S. O. 125, dated Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, June 2, 1881, 1st Lieut. Willard Young will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty, upon the expiration of which he is hereby granted leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1881 (S. O. 68, June 3, D. W. P.).

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**—Ord. Sergt. Charles Lange, having performed the duty assigned him in Orders No. 45, June 7, 1881, post of Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., will return to that station, with permission to delay eight days en route (S. O., June 17, W. D.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South will grant a furlough from July 4 to Sept. 30, 1881, with permission to go beyond sea, to Ord. Sergt. Eugene Walsh, and will detail a sergeant of artillery to act as ordnance sergeant at Fort Livingston, La., during the absence of Ord. Sergt. Walsh (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor is assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Dept. Comdr., to date from June 10 (G. O. 18, June 18, D. M.).

**CHAPLAINS.**—The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain James O. Rayner is extended two months (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain A. D. Mitchell, Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 119, June 17, D. M.).

Post Chaplain Toussaint Mesplis will proceed from Boise Barracks, I. T., to the following posts in the order named, for the purpose of holding services for the benefit of the troops, and for other duties connected with his position in the military service. Leaving Boise as soon after July 1 as practicable, Chaplain Mesplis will proceed via Camp McDermitt, Nev., to Fort Klamath, Ore., thence to Fort Townsend, Canby, Stevens, Vancouver Barracks, Forts Walla Walla, Lapwai, Colville, and Coeur d'Alene. After completing this tour of duty, Chaplain Mesplis will rejoin his station, Boise Barracks, without unnecessary delay (S. O. 78, June 1, D. C.).

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—The frequency of letters asking aid in the collection of debts contracted by men of this corps, makes it imperative for the Chief Signal Officer to say that the contraction of debts by men in the military service, when the Government has amply provided for all the necessary wants of living, as is markedly done in the Signal Service, is a vice that calls for immediate correction. All men of the corps are charged to so regulate their living that their expenses will fall within their pay, and are warned that, in future, the contracting of debt by any member of this corps, will be cause for summary discharge from the service (S. S. O. 45, June 23, W. D.).

### THE LINE.

#### 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Thomas McGregor, president; Capt. James Jackson, Moses Harris, Max Wesendorf, 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, R. P. Page, Winwright, 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, Daniel L. Tate, George W. Goode, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., June 6 (S. O. 77, May 31, D. C.).

Report of Carbine and Pistol firing of eight selected men of Company F, 1st Cavalry, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific:

Score—20 shots each, commencing at 600 yards, leading horses for 5 shots; then mounting and advancing.

Name.	5 shots leading horses, 600 yds.	5 shots mounted, advancing.	5 shots mounted, retiring.	5 shots leading horses to the 600 yds. point.	Tot. P. Ct.
Pvt. Henry George.....	5	16	16	11	48
Pvt. George R. Stevenson....	2	14	9	17	41
Sergt. Edward Alexander.....	9	15	7	9	40
B. S. Henry Wilson.....	12	9	10	11	38
Sergt. Bartholomew Coughlin	10	8	3	11	32
Pvt. Edward C. Sherwood....	12	5	10	3	30
Sad. Frank M. Baker.....	6	11	5	2	24
Sergt. Charles Leeman.....	5	5	3	7	20
Total.....	61	77	62	71	271

#### PISTOL.

Name.	6 shots, advancing at a gallop from 100 yds.	6 shots, retiring at a gallop from the target.	Tot. P. Ct.
Sergt. Edward Alexander....	11	13	29
Pvt. Henry George.....	12	15	27
Pvt. George R. Stevenson....	13	14	27
Pvt. Edward C. Sherwood....	12	14	26
Sergt. Charles Leeman.....	13	13	26
Sergt. Bartholomew Coughlin	14	11	25
B. S. Henry Wilson.....	13	10	23
Sad. Frank M. Baker.....	9	13	22
Total.....	97	108	205

**Remarks.**—I certify that the within report is a correct score of the best shooting with carbine and pistol, of eight selected men of Company F, 1st Cavalry, after 3 days' practice with carbine, commencing at 600 yards, leading horses, for 5 shots; then cease firing, when shots were marked and scored, each man being assigned a target; then mounting and advancing at a gallop, halting to fire, for 5 shots more, and to within 150 or 160 yards of the targets; then cease firing until shots are marked and scored; then 5 shots mounted, retiring at a gallop (halting to fire), when shots were again marked and scored; and, finally, 5 more shots retiring, leading horses, back to the 600 yards range. Six days' practice with pistol: Advancing at a gallop, and firing six shots while so advancing, commencing at 100 yards from the targets; then passing the target from the rear at a gallop, and firing six shots, while so retiring.

W. R. PARNELL, Capt. 1st Cavalry,  
Bvt. Lt.-Col., U. S. A., Commanding.  
BOISE BARRACKS, I. T., May 30, 1881.

#### 2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

**Awaiting Orders.**—Capt. J. N. Wheelan, now in St. Paul, Minn., will await further orders in that place (S. O. 104, June 15, D. D.).

#### 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

**Assigned to Duty.**—Major C. H. Carlton, now on sick leave of absence, will report to the Q. M. Gen. in Washington,

D. C., for inspection duty in connection with National Cemeteries (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, two months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Platte (S. O., June 20, W. D.).

#### 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

**Change of Station.**—Co. L, now at Fort Robinson, will march to Fort Sidney, Neb., and take post (S. O. 54, June 17, D. P.).

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., Asst. Signal Officer, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to St. John's, Newfoundland, and upon arrival there will take charge of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

**Leave Extended.**—Major John J. Upham, eleven months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Sergt. G. T. A. Nixon, Co. H, now at Fort McPherson, Neb., will proceed to rejoin his company at Fort Robinson, Neb., on July 1, 1881 (S. O. 53, June 14, D. P.).

#### 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. H. M. Kendall, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Arizona, and to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 66, June 11, D. A.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Farrier James Baumrucker, Troop D, 6th Cav., now with his command at Fort Apache, Ariz. T., is transferred to Troop A, 1st Cav., as farrier, and will be sent to the station of his troop at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T. (S. O., June 17, W. D.).

#### 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

**Change of Station.**—Troop K (Mathey's) is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will proceed overland to its station at Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 103, June 14, D. D.).

#### 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston will report to Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept. of Texas, on his arrival at Fort Clark, Tex., for duty with the expedition organized under par. 5, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 82, June 13, D. T.).

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major J. A. Wilcox, president; Capt. S. B. M. Young, 2d Lieut. J. H. King and W. A. Shunk, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., June 27 (S. O. 83, June 15, D. T.).

#### 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

**Assigned to Command.**—Major John Mix, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave granted him, and reported at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, is assigned to the command of the battalion of the 9th Cavalry in camp near Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed to that point and assume command accordingly (S. O. 72, June 9, D. N. M.).

**Detached Service.**—Capt. John S. Loud, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Trinidad, Colo., and return, on public business (S. O. 72, June 9, D. N. M.).

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick and 2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., June 27 (S. O. 119, June 17, D. M.).

#### 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, Adjt., further extended four months on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

#### 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to take effect July 1, 1881, Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 106, June 20, D. E.).

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. John C. White, Fort Warren, Mass., four days (S. O. 106, June 20, D. E.).

**Revoked.**—Par. 7, S. O. 126, June 3, 1881, from the War Dept., relative to 2d Lieut. Albert Todd, is revoked (S. O., June 22, W. D.).

#### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield will proceed to the following posts on public business connected with his special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of East: Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; Madison Bks. N. Y., and Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 109, June 23, D. E.).

**Examination.**—The following named officers will report to the Board of Officers appointed to meet in N. Y. City June 28, 1881, by S. O. 134, June 14, 1881, from the War Dept., for examination, with view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Dept.: 2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan (S. O., June 22, W. D.).

#### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1881, 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph (S. O., June 18, W. D.).

Until Aug. 28, 1881, 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, to date from June 17, 1881, or as soon thereafter as practicable (S. O. 73, June 10, D. W. P.).

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph is relieved from duty at the Military Academy (S. O. 69, June 4, D. W. P.).

**Enlisted Men.**—A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. William B. Rapp, Bat. A, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect July 20, 1881 (S. O. 108, June 22, D. E.).

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

**Change of Station.**—The C. O. 4th Art. having designated Bats. K and F for service at Fort Canby, W. T., they will be the first to move, and the latter, upon its arrival, will take station at Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Bat. L, which will take station at Fort Point, Cal. So soon as the foregoing exchange is effected, Bats. M and F will exchange stations (S. O. 92, June 8, M. D. P.).

**Assignment of Duty.**—1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, R. Q. M., is appointed Recruiting Officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 93, June 9, M. D. P.).

**Detached Service.**—Major William M. Graham and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin will proceed from Fort Canby to Kalama, W. T., and report their arrival on or before the 18th of June to Mr. John B. Allen, U. S. Dist. Atty. for Wash. T., in connection with the suit-at-law before the U. S. Territorial Court, wherein the rights and interests of the United States in the military reservation of Fort Canby are affected (S. O. 80, June 4, D. C.).

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. F. G. Smith is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 93, June 9, M. D. P.).

Major William M. Graham, president; Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, Arthur Morris, 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, members, and 1st Lieut. William Everett, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, Wash. T., June 7 (S. O. 77, May 31, D. C.).



**Leave of Absence.**—Until Aug. 28, 1881, 2d Lieut. John T. French, Jr. (S. O. 70, June 6, D. W. P.)

Until Aug. 28, 1881, 2d Lieut. Howard A. Springett (S. O. 71, June 7, D. W. P.)

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. William F. Stewart is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, and also as Recruiting Officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 93, June 9, M. D. P.)

**Transferred.**—2d Lieut. W. S. Alexander is transferred from Bat. F to Light Bat. B, to take effect July 1, 1881 (S. O. 93, June 20, W. D.)

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

**Detached Service.**—Par. 1, S. O. 57, Dept. of South, is amended to read: The verbal instructions from the Department Commander to 2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., to proceed from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and to Memphis, Tenn., to inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers at those points and then return to these Headquarters, are confirmed (S. O. 62, June 20, D. S.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Four months, to take effect July 5, 1881, 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, R. Q. M. (S. O. 93, June 22, W. D.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. T. H. Barry will proceed to Austin, Tex., on official business connected with the expedition organized under par. 5, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas; returning to San Antonio, Tex., on the completion of the duty (S. O. 82, June 13, D. T.)

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. B. S. Weaver, further extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

#### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

**Change of Station.**—In consequence of the indefinite period to which the present detached service of 2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, at Vancouver Bks. (with recruits for his regiment,) may extend, he will change his official station to that post from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., until further orders (S. O. 77, May 31, D. C.)

The operation of par. 3, S. O. 77, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, is extended to include 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert for official change of station from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to Vancouver Bks. W. T., until further orders (S. O. 80, June 4, D. C.)

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adj't., will repair to Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, on duty connected with the assignment of recruits for this regiment, now at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 80, June 4, D. C.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, member, and 2d Lieut. J. S. Mallory, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., June 10 (S. O. 78, June 1, D. C.)

**Capt. William Mills, president; Capt. Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, James Miller, 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., Luther S. Ames, 2d Lieut. William Moffatt, members, and 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., June 15 (S. O. 79, June 2, D. C.)**

**Promotion.**—The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. William J. Turner, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice 1st Lieut. William V. Wolfe, deceased, which carries him to Co. K. Lieut. Turner will join the company to which he is promoted (S. O. 81, June 6, D. C.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Sergeant Adam Schlosser, Co. I, now with his command at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T., will be sent to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission to the Soldiers' Home, D. C. (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

#### HEADQUARTERS 2ND INFANTRY, FORT COEUR D'ALENE, I. T., June 6, 1881.

##### Orders No. 18.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding, is pained to announce to the regiment the death of 1st Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, 2d Infantry, at Washington, D. C., on the 8th ultimo.

The deceased, who was a native of Kentucky, entered the military service of his country, December 14, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant, 15th Kentucky Volunteers; was mustered out, December 9, 1862, and appointed 2d Lieutenant, 35th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867; unassigned August 12, 1869, and assigned to 2d Infantry, April 29, 1870; 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1879.

He served gallantly during a part of the late war, and afterwards rendered valuable service in the Southern States, where most of his subsequent military life was spent.

From December 7, 1878, to April 14, 1879, he was on duty at Washington, D. C., assisting in the preparation of the Official Records of the Rebellion.

During his military service of nearly twenty years, Lieutenant Wolfe was distinguished for his devotion to duty; the high sense of honor which characterized his every word and act, and for an amiability that endeared him to all with whom he had intercourse.

The regiment will remember his truly virtuous character and sincerely mourn with the afflicted wife and child who have our profoundest sympathy.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by all officers of the regiment, for thirty days, after the receipt of this order.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam:

O. W. ROWELL, 2d Lieut. and Adj't. 2d Infantry.

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

**Assigned to Station.**—Major William H. Jordan will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., and take station at that post (S. O. 104, June 15, D. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Ten days, 2d Lieut. Frank P. Avery, to take effect on his arrival at Topeka, Kas. (S. O. 106, June 18, D. D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

**Assigned to Duty.**—2d Lieut. L. A. Lovering will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point Aug. 28, 1881, for duty at the U. S. Mil. Academy. Lieut. Lovering will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte in time to enable him to comply with this order (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, three months (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

Capt. T. F. Quinn, forty days (S. O., June 20, W. D.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

**Leave of Absence.**—Fifteen days, Capt. E. P. Ewers, to take effect on his arrival at Bismarck, D. T. On the expiration of this leave, Capt. Ewers will return to Bismarck and report by letter to Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota for further orders (S. O. 106, June 17, D. D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

**Change of Station.**—Co. F (Williams's) is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will proceed to its station at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., by boat down the Missouri River (S. O. 108, June 14, D. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Par. 3, S. O. 86, April 15, 1881, from

the War Dept., granting six months leave of absence to 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, is amended to grant said leave of absence on Surg. cert. of disability (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

**Change of Station.**—Co. E, now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will march, via Fort Laramie, W. T., to Camp at Cheyenne Depot, and take post. Upon the arrival of Co. E at Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Co. A, now thereat, will proceed by rail to Fort Sidney, Neb., and take post. Upon the arrival of Co. A, Co. F, now thereat, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and take post (S. O. 54, June 17, D. P.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

**Detached Service.**—The journey taken during the months of April and May, 1881, under S. O. 41, from D. D., by Lieut.-Col. E. P. Townsend, from Forts Hale and Sully, D. T., respectively, to Fort Custer, M. T., via Yankton, D. T., Fort Dodge, Iowa, St. Paul, Minn., and Bismarck, D. T., is authorized, it being the shortest practicable route at that time (S. O. 104, June 15, D. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Until Aug. 28, 1881, to date from June 10, 1881, or as soon thereafter as practicable, 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick (S. O. 69, June 4, D. W. P.)

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. Joseph Conrad, six months on account of disability (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

**Assigned to Duty.**—1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader is authorized to remain in San Francisco, Cal., until June 17, and will then report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona, at these Hdqrs. for duty (S. O. 65, June 7, D. A.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 65, June 7, D. A.)

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific, and to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 94, June 13, M. D. P.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. G. M. Bascom, further extended one month (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**Recruits.**—The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service will forward 40 recruits to Santa Fe for the 13th Inf. (S. O., June 24, W. D.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, now at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for temporary duty in charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Pittsburg, Penn. (S. O., June 21, W. D.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. H. R. Brukerhoff, president; 1st Lieut. G. K. McGunagle, T. F. Davis, members, and 2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., June 27 (S. O. 119, June 17, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Three months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, 2d Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, A. C. S., will proceed to New York City and return, on public business (S. O. 71, June 7, D. W. P.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

**Indian Supplies.**—2d Lieut. E. W. Howe will, in addition to his duties in attesting delivery of goods, etc., to Indians, inspect certain yoke of oxen to be delivered to Standing Rock Agency on or about the 25th of June. This inspection to be made upon the application of the Indian Agent, at Standing Rock, to the C. O. Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 103, June 14, D. D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford is assigned to command a detachment of thirty colored recruits ordered to leave the Recruiting Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., on June 18, for Fort Dodge, Kas., where they will be reported to the C. O. of the post, for assignment to the 24th Inf. Lieut. Bomford, upon completion of this duty, will return to this station (Order 123, June 14, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. G. F. Towle will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report as witness to 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 116, June 13, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 118, June 16, D. M.)

**To Join.**—2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1881, and will then join his company (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months and twenty-two days to Private George Merithew, Co. F, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division (S. O. 116, June 13, D. M.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, on Surg. certificate, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord, R. Q. M., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 64, June 18, M. D. M.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. J. H. Patterson, recruiting officer (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

#### 31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead and 2d Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, Wash. T., June 7 (S. O. 77, May 31, D. C.)

**Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, president; Capt. Robert Pollock, Stephen P. Jocelyn, 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M., Willis Wittich, and 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., June 10 (S. O. 78, June 1, D. C.)**

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, on Surg. certificate, Col. Henry A. Morrow (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Francis Clarke, William Conway, 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman, members, and 2d Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., June 27 (S. O. 88, June 15, D. T.)

**Pack Train.**—The C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., will cause the transfer, to 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, 22d Inf., A. A. Q. M. of the expedition organized under par. 5, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, of a fully equipped pack train of twenty pack mules; also the necessary saddle mules, and one bell horse.

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor will accompany the detachment of colored recruits for the 24th Inf. ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., June 18, for Fort Dodge, Kas. After this Lieut. Batchelor will join his regiment (Order 123, June 14, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

**To Join.**—Colonel Joseph H. Potter, on being relieved from duty at the Soldiers' Home under S. O. 94, will join his regiment (S. O., June 24, W. D.)

#### 35TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

**Detached Service.**—The journey taken during the months of April and May, 1881, under S. O. 41, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, by Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, from Forts Hale and Sully, D. T., respectively, to Fort Custer, M. T., via Yankton, D. T., Fort Dodge, Iowa, St. Paul, Minn., and Bismarck, D. T., is authorized, it being the shortest practicable route at that time (S. O. 104, June 15, D. D.)

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 18, 1881.**

Captain Charles B. Phillips, Corps of Engineers—Died June 14, 1881, at Norfolk, Virginia.

1st Lieutenant William F. Norris, 9th Infantry—Resigned June 15, 1881.

**NOTE.**—No List of Casualties was issued for the week ending June 11, 1881.

**Military Academy.**—Leave of absence until Aug. 27, 1881, is granted cadet F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Class, U. S. Military Academy (S. O., June 17, W. D.)

By S. O. 73, Dept. of West Point, U. S. Mil. Academy, June 10, 1881, leave of absence until Sept. 30, 1881, was granted to the graduates of this year, whose names were published in the JOURNAL of June 11, with the exception of the following, to whom leave of absence until July 5, 1881, is granted, on the expiration of which they will report in person at West Point, for special duty: Albert C. Blunt, Edwin St. J. Greble, Edward O. Brown, John Mills, and Britton Davis.

**Directed to Report.**—2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson (retired), will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 64, June 13, M. D. M.)

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf., at Camp on Snake River, W. T., on certain Q. M. and ordnance stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipment (S. O. 116, June 13, D. M.)

Major I. D. De Russy, 4th Inf., comdg. Fort Sanders, W. T., at his post, on certain subsistence stores. Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., comdg. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., at his post, on one horse (S. O. 54, June 17, D. P.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Bliss, Tex., June 27. Detail: Four officers of the 15th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and two of the 9th Cav.

At Fort Clark, Tex., June 27. Detail: Five officers of the 22d Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and four of the 8th Cav.

At Fort Canby, Wash. T., June 7. Detail: Five officers of the 4th Art.; two of the 21st Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T., June 15. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., June 6. Detail: Ten officers of the 1st Cav.

At Fort Townsend, Wash. T., June 10. Detail: Six officers of the 21st Inf.; two of the 2d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

**Athletic Grounds and Encouragement of Games.**—Par. 2, S. O. 157, Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, 1880, is revoked, the parade ground at the Presidio having become sodded. The part of the parade north of the avenue is open to the garrison for games of all kinds, and it is particularly requested that games of foot ball and base ball thereon between companies at the post, and between commands in the harbor of San Francisco, be encouraged and promoted by all officers (S. O. 93, June 9, M. D. P.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Par. 5, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, is amended to direct that the thirty enlisted men of infantry be detailed by the C. O. Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 82, June 13, D. T.)

**Military Prisoners.**—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Patrick Dowling, June 17; Harvey Ford and James O'Donnell, June 18; James J. Ryan and Joseph Gignaudet, June 20; Joseph Graham, June 22; Charles E. Robinett and Louis J. Hickman, June 23; John W. Jeffreyson, June 25; Franz Krause, June 26, 1881 (S. O. 116, June 13, D. M.)

The unexpired sentence in the case of Private Edward Blair, Bat. G, 5th Art., is remitted (S. O. 61, June 16, D. S.) In the case of Private Martin Carney, General Service, U. S. A., formerly of Co. B, 8th Inf., the portion of the aggregate sentences remaining unexecuted on June 16 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 61, June 13, M. D. P.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private James A. Dwyane, Co. B, 20th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 82, June 13, D. T.)

So much of the sentence in the case of Trumpeter Alexander Wight, Mounted Service, as remains unexecuted on June 20 is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 45, June 17, D. E.)

**Using Quarters for Entertainments.**—A soldier in Arizona writes us as follows in regard to a matter which certainly deserves attention: "As your paper is for reform, I write to you of an evil growing at our frontier posts, namely, using the soldiers' quarters for entertainments, private theatricals, etc. I have been long in the service, and have suffered much thereby, being all night on guard duty, and then kept out of bed on my night for rest, as the barrack was being used by officers and citizens for their pleasure. Here our new quarters are finished; yet we are living in tents, with the thermometer over a hundred, being roasted—for what? So that the ladies and children, with the Mexicans and ranchers, may be amused. One lady said: 'It amuses the town people and makes us popular.' In heaven's name, are we to be broiled for amusement of citizens, and forty-two men to be offered to accommodate Mexican popularity? Should not officers, who have the care of their men at heart, see to this?"

"A SUFFERER."



PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following promotions were made by the President on the 17th of June:

**Corps of Engineers.**—1st Lieut. Edward Maguire to be captain, June 14, 1881, vice Phillips, deceased.

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Mahan to be captain, June 17, 1881, under sec. 1207, Revised Statutes; 14 years' service as lieutenant.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Powell to be captain, June 17, 1881, under sec. 1207, Revised Statutes; 14 years' service as lieutenant.

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Hinman to be captain, June 17, 1881, under sec. 1207, Revised Statutes; 14 years' service as lieutenant.

2d Lieut. James L. Luak to be 1st lieutenant, June 14, 1881, vice Maguire, promoted captain.

2d Lieut. Frederick V. Abbot to be 1st lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Mahan, promoted captain.

2d Lieut. Thos. L. Casey, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Powell, promoted captain.

2d Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham to be 1st lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Hinman, promoted captain.

6th Cavalry.—2d Lieut. George L. Scott to be 1st lieutenant, May 29, 1881, vice Winchester, deceased.

9th Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1881, vice Norris, resigned.

20th Infantry.—2d Lieut. Herbert S. Foster to be 1st lieutenant, June 4, 1881, vice Rousseau, dismissed.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

**1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.**  
A, B, E, K, M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.  
C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
D, Ft. L'pwal, Idaho Ter.  
F, Boise Barracks, Idaho T.  
G, Fort McDermitt, Nev.  
H, Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.  
I, Ft. Hallock, Nev.  
L, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

**2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.**  
A, B, C, K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.  
D, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T.  
H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.  
K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

**3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.**  
A, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.  
B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.  
C, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell.  
E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.  
H, K, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.  
\* On detached service at Georgetown, Colo.  
† On detached service Camp at White River Agency, Colo.

**4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.**  
A, D, Fort Hays, Kas.  
B, I, K, L, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.  
C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.  
E, Fort Elliott, Tex.  
G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.  
M, Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.  
\* Field service Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.

**5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.**  
A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.  
B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
C, E, L, Fort Sidney, Neb.  
H, K, Fort Robinson, Neb.

**6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lovell, A. T.**  
A, F, Fort Grant, A. T.  
B, Camp Thomas, A. T.  
C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.  
D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.  
G, Camp Huachuca, A. T.  
H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.  
I, Fort McDowell, A. T.  
M, Fort Lowell, A. T.

**7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.**  
A, D, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Col.  
B, Fort Yates, D. T.  
C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade.  
F, Fort Buford, D. T.  
I, K, Fort Totten, D. T.  
L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

**8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.**  
A, D, G, H, K, M, Fort Clark.  
B, Fort Duncan, Tex.  
C, Fort Duncan, Tex.  
E, San Diego, Tex.  
F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
R, Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
I, Fort Brown, Tex.  
L, Camp Del Rio, Tex.

**9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.**  
A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M.  
B, F, H, Fort Bayard, N. M.  
C, Fort Cummings, N. M.  
D, Fort Craig, N. M.  
E, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.  
L, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
M, Fort Selden, N. M.

**10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.**  
A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.  
B, I, Fort Stockton, Tex.  
D, F, G, L, Ft. Concho, Tex.  
\* Head of North Concho.  
R, Grierson Spring, Tex.  
M, Camp Charlotte, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

**1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.**  
A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.  
B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.  
C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.  
G, Fort Monroe, Va.  
H, Fort Preble, Me.  
I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.

**2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.**  
A, B, C, D, H, Wash. Barracks.  
E, G, Little Rock Bks, Ark.  
F, Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
I, M, Fort Henry, Md.  
K, Fort Monroe, Va.  
L, Atlanta, Ga.

**3d Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. N. H.**  
A, Fort Monroe, Va.  
B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.  
C, D, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.  
E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.  
F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.  
H, Madison Bks, N. Y.  
K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.

**4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.**  
A, C, L, Fort Point, Cal.  
B, D, H, Presidio, Cal.  
E, G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
M, Point San Jose, Cal.  
F, E, Fort Canby, Wash. T.  
I, Fort Monroe, Va.

**5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Atlanta, Ga.**  
A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.  
B, L, Atlanta, Ga.  
C, Fort Monroe, Va.  
D, E, Ft. Brooke, Fla.  
F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga.  
H, Newport Bks, Ky.

INFANTRY.

**1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.**  
A, I, Fort Stockton, Tex.  
B, C, D, E, F, H, Fort Davis, Tex.  
G, Presidio, Tex.  
K, Pena Colorado, Tex.

**2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coward, Idaho T.**  
A, B, G, I, Fort Coeur d'Alene.  
C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.  
D, E, F, K, Spokane, Wh. T.

**3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.**  
F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.  
B, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.  
C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.

**4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.**  
A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.  
B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.  
C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.  
D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.  
F, H, Fort Bridger, W. T.  
I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

**5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.**  
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh.  
**6th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Colo.**  
A, B, C, E, K, White River Agy.  
D, F, G, H, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.  
I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo.

**7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.**  
A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T.  
C, H, K, \*Fort Snelling, Minn.  
D, Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.  
F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
G, I, \*Fort Stevenson, D. T.  
\* Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

**8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.**  
A, San Diego Bks, Cal.  
B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.  
C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal.  
D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
E, Fort Gaston, Cal.  
G, Fort Halleck, Nev.  
I, Fort Yuma, Cal.

**9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.**  
E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy.  
F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
C, D, F, K, Fort Omaha, Neb.  
G, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
H, I, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

**10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.**  
A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.  
B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.  
C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.  
F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

**11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.**  
A, Camp Porter, M. T.  
B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.  
C, H, Fort Custer, M. T.  
D, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
E, Fort Bennett, D. T.  
G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.

**12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.**  
A, Fort Mojave, A. T.  
B, F, Whipple Bks, A. T.  
C, Camp Thomas, A. T.  
D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.  
G, Fort McDowell, A. T.  
H, I, Fort Grant, A. T.  
K, Fort Verde, A. T.

**13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.**  
A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo.  
**14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.**  
A, Fort Hall, Idaho.  
B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.  
D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas.

**15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.**  
A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
B, C, \*Fort Stanton, N. M.  
C, H, Fort Cummings, N. M.  
D, E, Fort Bayard, N. M.  
F, Fort Union, N. M.  
G, Fort Craig, N. M.  
H, Fort Marcy, N. M.  
I, Fort Selden, N. M.

**16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.**  
A, B, C, \*F, Fort Concho, Tex.  
D, G, I, K, Ft. McKavett.  
\* At Grierson's Spring.  
H, San Antonio, Tex.  
† Camp Charlotte.

**17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.**  
A, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T.  
B, Camp Porter, M. T.  
C, Fort Totten, D. T.  
E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.  
F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T.  
G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

**18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.**  
A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K.  
G, I, Fort Maginnis, M. T.  
\* On temporary duty at Carroll, M. T.

**19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.**  
A, C, Fort Hays, Kas.  
B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth.  
\* Temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.  
I, K, \*Fort Gibson, I. T.

**20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.**  
A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.  
C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

**21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.**  
A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.  
B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.  
C, Fort Klamath, Ore.  
E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks.  
H, Fort Stevens, Ore.  
I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

**22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.**  
A, D, F, G, \*H, I, K, Ft. Clark.  
B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex.  
\* Camp at mouth of Pecos.  
E, San Antonio, Tex.

**23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.**  
A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.  
F, Fort Wallace, Kas.  
G, I, Fort Reno, I. T.  
H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas.

**24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.**  
A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T.  
B, F, I, Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.  
C, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.  
E, Fort Reno, Ind. T.  
H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

**25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.**  
A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota.  
B, F, G, I, Ft. Randall.  
C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota.

**Fort D. A. Russell News.**—Lieut. L. L. C. Brooks, 5th Cav., who was temporarily attached to Co. M, 3d Cav., for duty, has left Fort Russell to avail himself of a 3 months' leave of absence to go beyond the sea.

Mrs. Capt. Paul and family left this post on Friday for Denver, Col., which will be their future home, at least for the present.

Lieut. G. K. Hunter and family have arrived at this post, and taken Quarters No. 11. Lieut. Hunter will be 1st Lieut. Co. M, vice Paul, resigned, but at present is temporarily attached to Co. M, until he is appointed 1st Lieut.

Col. Van Vliet has returned to White River, Col. A letter received at this post from Co. G, 3d Cav., states that they are having a splendid time, and are en route to Middle Park to remain there for the summer.

A General Court-martial is now in session for the purpose of trying Pvt. Powers, Co. C, 3d Cav.

Thos. J. O'Keefe (late Sergt. Co. M), having enlisted in the regiment, is assigned to Co. M, 3d Cav.

The members of Co. M, 3d Cav., were very much pained to hear of the death of William Dillon, which occurred at Boston, Mass. He was buried on Decoration Day. William Dillon was discharged from Co. M with an excellent character and was esteemed by all who knew him.

He contracted pneumonia while in the Service and it caused his untimely death. He was about 26 years of age. "May his soul rest in peace."

As no enlisted man will be allowed to visit Cheyenne on July 4, the officers of the post have subscribed a sum of money to be contested for by the two companies stationed here. There will be all sorts of games, races, etc., and, no doubt, we shall have a "huge" time.

For D. A. RUSSELL, June 15, 1881.

**Coast Survey.**—The U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* has completed the survey of the Texas coast to the Rio Grande, and will most probably lay up for the summer at Pensacola, Fla., at which place she was expected to arrive about the 15th of June.

**Change of Stations Advocated.**—A correspondent writes us, under date of Fort Townsend, W. T., June 6, as follows: For the last nine years I have read in your excellent JOURNAL many suggestions relating to improvements in the rank and file of the Army. But if Uncle Sam wishes old soldiers to remain in their respective regiments, have less desertions, and fewer Court-martials, the remedy is as follows: Move the regiments round more; change the companies from different posts every year. During my nine years of service, I have been three and a half years at one post, and two years at this one, with prospects of finishing my enlistment here. At these posts life is so dull and miserable—same old thing over and over again—that men desert the service, and those that remain cease to take any interest in soldiering. Nothing seems so easy as for companies to change round in their Departments once a year. The men would be glad of a march of five or six hundred miles to another post, thus saving transportation and expenses to the Q. M. D. Company property and baggage could be sent on as freight. One has only to experience the staying at a post so long, to understand the benefits of a change to the rank and file of the Army. It is wrong to keep men five and six years at a post where there is no necessity for it, going through the same routine day after day, year after year, and no prospects of a move. No wonder we have so few re-enlistments.

**Bread Ration.**—Par. 1, S. O. 11, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, increasing the bread ration at Fort Lewis, on La Plata, Colo., to twenty-two ounces, is revoked on the application of the post commander (S. O. 117, June 15, D. M.).

The ration of bread at Fort Maginnis, M. T., is increased to twenty ounces, from June 15, it having been impracticable to raise vegetables at that post last season (S. O. 104, June 15, D. D.).

**The Wheeler Survey.**—S. O., June 20, W. D., directs that, in order to facilitate, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the operations of the geographical survey of the Territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian, in charge of Capt. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, the Quartermaster's Department will continue payment for rent, fuel and transportation required in its work, and express charges upon the usual small amounts of public property which it may be impracticable to transport as freight. Actual travelling expenses will be furnished to civilian assistants when designated by the officer in charge. The Pay Department will pay for the mileage and telegrams necessarily incurred. One sergeant and one corporal will be continued on duty to guard the Observatory at Ogden and the public property there stored, and while so detailed will receive extra duty pay as mechanics.

**Instruments for Target Practice.**—The General of the Army announces that "Every officer should provide himself a 'Binocular,' or better still, the small 'Opera Glass.' In target practice everything should be practical, and no instrument or device resorted to, except what the officer or soldier uses habitually on the skirmish line."

G. O. 2, MIL. DIV. OF ATLANTIC, June 16, 1881.

To carry out the requirements of General Orders No. 44, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, the following is ordered:

1. Post commanders in the Department of the East will, on the 1st of September next, submit to the headquarters of that department the names of the best marksmen (officers and enlisted men) of their commands, with a view to their being brought to Governor's Island, New York, to compete for a place in the department team of twelve, the competition for which will commence Tuesday, October 4, 1881. The total number of names submitted from each post will not exceed the number of companies serving thereat.

2. The team of twelve of the Department of the South, selected in accordance with paragraph 3, General Orders No. 44, will be ordered to Governor's Island so as to arrive there October 8, to compete for a place in the Division team of twelve, and for the prizes offered by the War Department—the competition for which will commence Thursday, October 13th, 1881.

By command of Major-General Hancock:  
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

**Cadet Leave.**—Cadet Galbraith, 3d class, until August 29th (S. O. W. D. June 24).

THE Secretary of War has decided that an order assigning an officer to temporary duty away from his regular post previous to date of commencement of his leave of absence, does not change his station nor give him authority to terminate his leave at any place except his regular station, unless further detached duty is required of him after expiration of leave. This decision has been affirmed by the Court of Claims in the case of Andrews vs. the United States.

GEN. SHERMAN has addressed the following letter to Capt. T. H. Lee, of Spottswood, Middlesex County, N. J.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1881.

Capt. T. H. Lee, late 33d New Jersey Volunteers, Spottswood, N. J.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have your ardent and enthusiastic letter of June 13, and am glad you were pleased at my speech at the meeting last week of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Hartford, Conn. I believe we conquered the rebellion, and made possible the grand development our country is already experiencing; and I believe we ought to write its history, and not allow those who surrendered to write their old worn-out theories, and impose them on strangers as a truthful account of what they could not help. We must speak and write, else Europe will be left to infer that we conquered not by courage, skill, and patriotic devotion, but by brute force and by cruelty. The reverse was the fact. The rebels were notoriously more cruel than our men. We never could work up our men to the terrible earnestness of the Southern forces. Their murdering of Union fugitives, burning of Lawrence, Chambersburg, Paducah, etc., were all right in their eyes, and if we burned an old cotton gin or shed it was barbarism. I am tired of such perversion, and will resist it always.

Truly your friend,  
W. T. SHERMAN.

EDWIN ALDEN and Bro.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, has been removed to Cor. 5th and Vine streets, Cincinnati.



## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALMY, U. S. N., has been appointed a visitor of the Government Hospital for the insane.

LIEUT. E. H. C. LEUTER, U. S. N., is at Tehuantepec, Mexico, engaged in coast survey duty in connection with a harbor for the proposed Inter-oceanic Tehuantepec Railroad.

SECRETARY HUNT will, some time in July, make a tour of inspection of the navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic coast.

SECRETARY WINDOM has determined to appoint ex-Secretary of War Ramsey on the committee to investigate the charges preferred against Superintendent Dodge, of the San Francisco Mint.

GEN. W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., has been made a member of the International Polar Commission, to be held at St. Petersburg.

MASTER F. H. TYLER, of the training ship *Saratoga*, is seriously ill at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

CHAPLAIN J. J. KANE, U. S. N., is installed in the cozy residence No. 229 Freeman street, Norfolk, opposite Christ Church.

LIEUT. COMMANDER J. G. GREEN, U. S. N., is at Edenton, N. C., and expects to be in New York city in a few weeks.

COL. MILTON COGSWELL, U. S. A., retired, recently relieved from duty at the Soldier's Home, near Washington, has gone to New Mexico, accompanied by his family, to spend the summer. On his return from there he proposes to take up his permanent residence in Washington.

LETTERS received in Washington on Tuesday from Brev. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Haines, of the Commissary Department, report him to be in Boston, Mass., under a physician's care. His health is somewhat improved. Gen. H. had been on duty in the Commissary General's office for some years, until about two months since, when failing health compelled him to seek a change of scene and climate.

BVT. MAJ.-GEN. A. BAIRD, Asst. Inspector-General, U. S. A., ordered to relieve Col. Roger Jones from duty in Washington, reported at Army Hdqrs Wednesday, June 22. Gen. B. is about the only staff officer of his length of service that has never had a tour of duty in Washington, and while the many friends of Col. Jones regret his departure from the Capital, they know of no officer whom they would welcome more cordially as his successor than Gen. Baird. Gen. B.'s record as a General officer in the Army of the Cumberland during the War of the Rebellion is well known, and no general who served in that illustrious body is more affectionately remembered by many of the younger officers and men who composed it, than the then young and energetic Gen. Baird.

A NAVAL GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL met at the Navy-yard, Washington, June 22, before which is to be tried Passed Asst. Paymaster Frank Plunkett, and any others who may be brought before it. The court is composed as follows: Commodore S. P. Carter, president; Captains John H. Russell, Walter W. Queen, and Commander Yates Stirling; Paymasters A. J. Pritchard, C. P. Thompson, and Albert D. Baché, members; Judge-Advocate, Capt. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C. P. A. Paymaster Plunkett, who appears before the court, was on duty at the Washington Navy-yard two years ago, attached to the receiving ship *Passaic*, and on being relieved was found to be deficient in his accounts to a considerable amount. An investigation showed, it is said, that he was more sinned against than sinning, and his indebtedness to the Government being made good, no charges were preferred. Upon his promotion to his present grade, Dec. 4, 1879, he was required by law to file a new bond in the sum of \$15,000. This he has failed to do, although repeatedly and imperatively ordered by the Navy Department, and disobedience of these orders constitutes the technical part of the several charges now brought against him. Action was taken by the Navy Department looking to stopping the pay of Mr. Plunkett until he should file his bond, but as it was found that there was no law authorizing such a course it was decided to be necessary to resort to a Court-martial.

REV. DR. WILLS, Chaplain U. S. A., addressed a meeting of "disciples" recently held in Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of raising money to build a "Christian" Church in Washington. He said, though belonging to a different denomination, he endorsed the movement with all his heart. Washington was becoming the most magnificent city on the continent, and its future greatness depended on the religious privileges as well as upon its social culture and literary advantages. He hoped the President would soon have a place to worship worthy of the chief magistrate of the nation.

ASST. PAYMASTER GEO. W. JONES, of the U. S. Navy, died suddenly at the house of Paymaster-General Geo. F. Cutter, in Washington, on the 21st inst., between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. He had been complaining for some days of malaria. Mr. Jones was the junior assistant paymaster in the Navy, having been appointed about March 21, from Ohio. He was apparently in excellent health and of superior development, was highly educated and accomplished, and passed an excellent examination when admitted to the Navy.

MUCH praise is bestowed upon Mr. Frank Cushing, of Rochester, N. Y., an official of the Smithsonian Institute, for his labors during the past three years to elucidate the history, traditions, manners, and customs of the Zunis of northeast Arizona. The *Omaha Herald* says: "In the accomplishment of his task he has had to suffer many hardships, not the least of which has been an almost complete separation from the companionship of men speaking his own language; the only society he has had has been that of the officers and ladies of the military garrison of Fort Wingate, fifty miles distant, many of whom have shown a praiseworthy and appreciative sympathy in his success."

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Republican* of recent date gives an interesting account of the funeral of Gen. David Short Goodloe, the venerable father of Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps. The deceased, who was a distinguished Kentuckian, a lifelong and consistent member of the Christian church, and a prominent Mason, was buried by his friends and townsmen with impressive honors and the most marked exhibition of love and esteem. The *Republican* remarks that "such a grand funeral occasion has not been seen in Lexington since the burial of the lamented Breckenridge. It was a veritable outpouring of the people who, for two hours, crowded the doors, windows, and balconies, and the pavements along the streets leading to the cemetery. The leading citizens, the men of wealth, and the humble poor were there, all come to pay their respect to the memory of the departed citizen and friend." The battalion of Knights Templar was under the direction of Right Eminent Grand Commander, Jas. E. Cantrill, Lieut.-Governor of Kentucky, and with the beautiful ceremonies of their ritual "silently lowered the mortal remains of their oft-honored brother into the grave." Gen. Goodloe had also many friends among the colored race, who gathered in large numbers to see the funeral cortege pass and were deeply moved.

ON the 1st of July a meeting will be held in Philadelphia in behalf of the Reynolds monument. Amongst those expected to be present are Generals Franklin, Slocum, White, Curtin, Crawford and Getty, and Colonels Lugenebel and McMichael.

LIEUT. F. D. WEBSTER, U. S. M. C., has taken the Ellis cottage on John street, Newport.

THE family of the late Admiral Farragut has engaged rooms at Nantucket, Mass., for the summer.

LIEUT. FRED. H. PAINE, U. S. Navy, attached to the staff of Rear-Admiral Howell, was detached from the *Trenton* and left Villefranche May 31 while the vessel was getting underway. He returns home. On the eve of his departure from the flagship a farewell dinner was tendered him by his fellow-officers in the wardroom. Among the guests present were Sir Richard Wood and Mr. Hugo Meynell, of England, and Mr. Chadwick, of New York.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK and Admiral Balch, U. S. N., were passengers to Aspinwall on the steamship *Colon* this week.

THE *Sanitarian* for July contains a review of "The Hygiene of Emigrant Ships," by Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, U. S. N., which was read at New Orleans last December. The review concludes by saying: "We commend it to the attention of both the National and State authorities, and especially to the emigrant steamship companies, with the sincere hope that they will hasten to illustrate its utility in anticipation of legislative action."

SECRETARIES LINCOLN and Hunt attended a meeting of the Cabinet at Long Branch on Wednesday, held at that place to accommodate the President, who was there in attendance on his wife.

THE names of Gens. W. T. Sherman and Stewart Van Vliet should have been included in our report of the Alumni dinner at West Point. They came in at the last moment, having previously sent word that they would not be present. The next report of the Alumni will be ready early in August. The Executive Committee have ordered a number of extra copies, so that any one, whether a graduate or not, can have copies by writing to Lieut. C. Braden, Secretary of the Association. The report will be interesting, as it will contain a roster of all graduates, including this year's class, and also Prof. Church's paper on his early cadet life.

MAJOR E. D. JUND expects to sail in the steamship *Furnessia* on the 2d July, for Glasgow, and to make a summer tour through Norway, Sweden, Germany, etc., for the benefit of his health.

AS heretofore referred to briefly in the JOURNAL, the wedding of Brevet Colonel Edmund Rice, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Eliza Mitchell Huntington, daughter of Mr. John C. Huntington, took place at Cincinnati, June 15. Gen. N. A. Miles and Mrs. Miles were present, and amongst the friends of the groom were Lieuts. Thos. M. Woodruff and Oscar F. Long, 5th U. S. Infantry. The wedding was a brilliant and fashionable affair. Col. and Mrs. Rice are expected to start for Fort Keogh at an early date.

ANOTHER veteran of two wars has passed away this week—Brevet Brig. General Edward G. Beckwith, Major U. S. Army, on the retired list, who died at Clifton Springs, June 22. General Beckwith entered the Military Academy, July 1, 1833, was graduated July 1, 1842, and promoted to be 2d Lieutenant of the 3d Artillery. He served at Tampico and Vera Cruz during the war with Mexico, was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant June 18, 1845, and to be Captain May 12, 1855. From 1853 to 1859 he was engaged on important Pacific Railroad reconnoissances and in the construction of military roads in Nebraska and Kansas. During the great war his principal service was in the Subsistence Department, with the armies in the field. In the latter part of 1863 he was Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, and commanded the defenses of New Orleans from August 25, 1863, to January 12, 1864; was promoted to be Major 2d Artillery, Feb. 8, 1864. He held the rank of Colonel and additional Aide-de-camp on the Staff from July 5, 1862, to May 31, 1866. He was brevetted Lieut.-Col., Colonel, and Brig. General, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the Rebellion." After the close of the war he was assigned to duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, where he remained until retired, March 20, 1879. General Beckwith was an officer of great merit, and his death will be regretted by a host of

friends, both in and out of the Army. The funeral took place from his late residence, 2081 I street, Washington, at 4 p. m., Friday, June 24, and was largely attended by all the prominent officers on duty in the bureaus and others. The funeral escort, body bearers, etc., were, by direction of Gen. Sherman, furnished from the artillery troops stationed at Washington Barracks.

THE Wilmington, N. C., *Post*, of June 19, says of the death of Capt. C. B. Phillips, U. S. A.: "People who knew the officer mentioned above were startled and saddened Friday morning at the news of his death. He had many acquaintances and friends here for the years during which he had charge of the works of the Government, below. He was often in our city, and was always free and easy, even of a jocular temper, but very able in his profession and strictly honorable in all transactions. He was born in Marshfield, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, was of Pilgrim descent, and went to West Point early in life, and graduated into the Engineer Corps. He had served after his graduation in June, 1864, creditably, and was brevetted for his services around Richmond. Since the war he has all the while been assigned to important duties, has left no end of reminiscences of his daring genius wherever his bold heel has trod. He died in consequence of general debility while in charge of the works around Norfolk. His remains will be taken to his native place, where his last sleep will be surrounded by many generations of ancestors."

THE funeral of Paymaster S. T. Browne, U. S. Navy, who died on the *Powhatan*, at Newport, on Wednesday morning, took place in Baltimore June 17, from the residence of his widow's mother, Mrs. Wheelwright, on Madison avenue. The funeral was private. After services at St. Barnabas (Episcopal) Church the remains were interred in Greenmount Cemetery. The pallbearers were Paymaster-General Cutler, U. S. N.; Pay Director Looker, U. S. N.; Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.; Paymaster A. G. Billings, U. S. N.; Lieut. Fred. M. Wise, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Manning, U. S. N., and Professors J. M. Rice and L. F. Prud'homme, of the United States Naval Academy.

GEN. ALFRED TOWNSEND, in one of his Johnny Boquet letters to the N. Y. *Tribune*, says: "The American capital is the only city, probably, we possess, without any 'boss' whatever. 'It will be a sorry day for us,' said Mr. George Adams, of Washington, 'when we have any other kind of government than the one we now have—a commission appointed by the President, on which is one engineer of the Regular Army. He has two other engineers associated with him; Greene—who has written books on Turkey and Russia pronounced in England the best literature of critical travel by any American—and Hoxie.' The real ruler of Washington to-day is Maj. William J. Twining, a native of Indiana, graduated at West Point in 1863, and appointed Commissioner by the President several years ago. He is a stout, blue-eyed, trim-featured, cool-speaking man, used to international and foreign service; and the people of the District at an attempt to remove him by President Hayes, arose en masse to protest."

A MELANCHOLY death, that of Richard Rousseau, a son of the well known General Rousseau, is reported as having taken place recently in the poorhouse, at Topsham, Me. He appears to have lain down on the Maine Central Railroad, and to have been run over by a passing train. He was taken to the poorhouse, and before he died he declared that he was a son of the Union Major General Rousseau, and said that he had formerly been an inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. A letter to that institution elicited the following reply:

JUNE 7, 1881.  
DEAR SIR: Richard Rousseau was formerly an inmate of this institution, but left without permission Sept. 16, 1880, since when have not heard of him. He is the son of the late Major General Rousseau—of the Union Army—belonging to Louisville, Kentucky, where his widowed mother still resides. In case of his death will you please notify us.  
Respectfully yours,  
THOMAS MELVILLE,  
Governor S. S. Harbor.

GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON, in reply to the criticisms of Jefferson Davis in the latter's book, says that they contain nothing new. He is particularly severe on Davis's attempt to show that Johnston should have continued to resist after Lee had surrendered. "Why," says he, "the war was ended. It was useless to go through the farce of trying to prolong it. I had seen the end for a long time. I was satisfied that the Confederate armies were beaten when Hood evacuated Atlanta and was afterwards defeated, annihilated, at Nashville. There was nothing left for me to do with my army but to arrange with Gen. Sherman, not for surrendering merely, but for the military basis of peace."

GENERAL SHERMAN has recently had made for his own use two elegant silk flags, which he can use on state occasions at his house in Washington. One is the national flag, the other an elegant blue silk banner, on which the national coat-of-arms is embroidered by hand in colors, as are also the words "Headquarters, Army of the United States." They are the property of the United States, and were issued to the General of the Army by Quartermaster-General Meigs, who had them prepared at the depot in Philadelphia, under the supervision of Col. John F. Rodgers.

MRS. MINNIE HAYS, daughter of Mrs. William Hays, widow of the late General Hays, is to be married to Dr. Joseph Howland Bill, of the United States Army, on Wednesday, June 29, at one o'clock, in the house of the bride's mother, Yonkers, on the Hudson. A reception, limited to relatives and family friends, will follow.

COMMO. JEFFERS sails early in July for Europe. The enforced retirement of General Count Miliutine from the post of Minister of War, after twenty years' service, has provoked great regret in Russia.



The *Vancouver Independent*, of June 9, says: Lieutenant Francis J. Patten, 2d Infantry, will complete his mission in the Wood river country and return to Boise City this week. Gen. Frank Wheaton, accompanied by Lieut. Chas. W. Rowell, Adjutant 2d Inf., will return to headquarters to-day from Fort Cour d'Alene. Capt. Chas. Bendire, 1st Cav., reported at headquarters on Tuesday, and will remain a few days before departure on his scientific excursion into the John Day River district. In anticipation of the arrival of Gen. Miles at headquarters July 1, or thereabouts, there is a general change of quarters among officers going on. Major John A. Kress, Chief of Ordnance Dept. Columbia, returned yesterday from his trip into the Wood river country and Idaho, via Kelton and San Francisco. Mrs. Mason, mother of Col. E. C. Mason, had a slight apoplectic attack on Sunday last, soon after returning from church. She is recovering her usual health slowly. Lieut. Col. Chambers and Lieut. Ross, 21st Inf., Lieuts. A. R. Egbert and J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., departed on Tuesday for Fort Townsend, to be absent ten days. The Department contest for the Division team in sharpshooting has been ordered to take place at the Vancouver Barracks range, the contest to take place Oct. 7 and 8. Major Wm. M. Graham and Lieut. E. S. Chapin, 4th Art., have been subpoenaed as witnesses in the Canby reservation case, to appear at the meeting of the U. S. District Court at Kalama, June 13. Lamps are already in place at Vancouver Barracks, and a supply of 1,000 gallons of oil on hand. The change is as agreeable as it is sensible. Official notice of the promotion of Edwin C. Mason, Major 21st Inf., to be Lieut. Col. 4th Inf., has arrived at headquarters. Col. Mason is under orders to join his regiment at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and will probably start for his destination about the end of June. Passmore Treadwell, a physician, died at Boise City, Idaho, May 25. He was an assistant surgeon in the Navy from 1862 to 1867, resigned, practiced in New York and Brooklyn till 1871, entered the Army as assistant surgeon, serving until 1877, resigning at Boise City. Major A. S. Kimball has assumed his duties as disbursing quartermaster, office at Portland. Mr. E. H. Freeman, now in the chief quartermaster's office, will go to Major Kimball's office at Portland, and Mr. Frank Inman, Gen. Dandy's chief clerk at Portland, will take station here.

On Sunday, June 5, a service was held in St. Luke's Church, Vancouver, at 11 A. M., commemorative to the late Dr. McCarty, U. S. A. A stained glass window will be placed in the church to his memory, and a collection was taken for that purpose.

The *Cheyenne Leader*, of June 16, says: Col. Van Vliet, 3d Cavalry, returned to White river yesterday. He came to Fort Russell on a short leave, in order to arrange his personal and company property. The colonel's many friends wish him a pleasant campaign. On Sunday last four insane soldiers were taken through Cheyenne on their way to Washington for treatment. They required a guard of five men. Company G, 3d Cavalry, Capt. Crawford, commanding, has gone into camp, at a point about 20 miles west of Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park. A very brilliant party assembled at Gen. Merritt's residence, Fort Laramie, last Monday evening, on the occasion of the "tin" wedding anniversary of Mrs. and Gen. Wesley Merritt. The general's mansion was magnificently illuminated and the 5th Cavalry band was in attendance. Many beautiful presents—made of tin—were received by the host and hostess. Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d Cavalry, arrived at Fort Russell on Thursday.

The *Omaha Herald*, of June 17, says: "The first report of the murder of Lieut. Cherry assigned insanity as the motive of Locke, the cavalryman, for killing gallant young Lieut. Cherry in the pursuit of the ranche robbers near Fort Niobrara, and this has been the accepted theory in most quarters. But Daniel Kilpatrick, a laborer recently arrived from Fort Niobrara, and now employed on the waterworks, told a *Herald* representative a startling version yesterday about the affair, which puts it in the form of a conspiracy and not an accident. Several of the soldiers, as Kilpatrick says, formed a plot to rob Colonel Stanton, of this city, the department paymaster, when he made his visit with four months' pay for the soldiers. Kilpatrick learned of the plot and revealed it to the officers at Fort Niobrara. Lieut. Cherry went with a strong detail of trusty men toward O'Neill City, met Col. Stanton, and escorted him safely to the fort. Baffled in this attempt the soldiers then made an attack upon Castellan's ranche, where they hoped to get a thousand dollars or more, and in the fight they killed one man and mortally wounded one or two others. Cherry went in pursuit, and it was this occasion that the conspirators of the soldiers took to revenge themselves upon the lieutenant, Locke being the one who shot him. Locke has lately been captured and placed in confinement at Ft. Niobrara, and doubtless the whole plot will be unfolded upon his trial.

The *Pioneer Press* says: "It is a fortunate circumstance that Col. C. C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry, who succeeds Lieut. Col. Carlin as commanding officer at Fort Yates, has had many years experience in the management of Indians, and is well fitted for the difficult and perplexing task before him. In view of the evil results of the late unpleasantness at Standing Rock, and of the greater responsibilities devolving upon those in charge, it is confidently hoped that all parties, both civil and military, will work together in harmony and by wise counsel and patient endeavor succeed in making these Indians not only peaceful but self-supporting. Capt. Walter Clifford, 7th Infantry, is at present acting as military agent of the hostiles now at Fort Yates, but it is probable that when all shall have reached there, he will be relieved and Capt. H. S. Howe, 17th Infantry, detailed in his stead."

The *Bismarck Tribune*, of June 17, says: Lieut. E. W.

Howe, 17th Infantry, has been assigned to inspect the oxen soon to be delivered at Standing Rock agency, the Interior Department having requested that an Army officer be detailed for such purpose. Lieut. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, after a long tour of service in charge of the ordnance depot at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., has been relieved, and ordered to report to the national armory at Springfield, Mass., for duty. Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., of the same corps, is ordered to Fort Lincoln.

The Washington Monument reached, June 21, a height of exactly 200 feet.

General Charles H. Howard, of Chicago, was, June 21, appointed an Indian Inspector in place of I. L. Mahan, who recently resigned. He is a brother of General O. O. Howard.

The *Burlington Free Press and Times*, of June 6, says: 1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cavalry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, and State Agricultural College, to take effect July 1, relieving Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Artillery, who is ordered to join his battery. Lieut. Cummins has filled his chair in the University with conspicuous ability and success and has made many friends in our community who will much regret his departure, and follow him with their best wishes. His successor has an excellent record in the Service as a good officer and courteous gentleman, and will doubtless prove a capable instructor in his department.

We observe the statement going the rounds that the leg that Santa Anna left behind in his hasty flight from the battle-field of Cerro Gordo, and which was captured by Sergeant J. M. Gill and Privates Samuel Rhodes and Samuel Waldron, of Company G, 4th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, has just been returned to Sergeant Gill, now of Pekin, Ill., by Mrs. Mary McCook Baldwin, of Paris, France.

During his term of office, just expired, Commodore Jeffers, while Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, from which he now retires, introduced (1875) a system of breech loading boat howitzers of bronze and of steel; and in 1876 he doubled the power of the Dahlgren M. L. 11-inch smooth bore by converting it into an 8-inch rifle. He also commenced the conversion of Parrott 100-pounder to breech loaders on the slotted screw principle; worked up the details of a system of breech loading for every calibre up to 12-inch. Commodore Jeffers is the author of a "Short Method in Navigation," 1849; "Theory and Practice of Naval Gunnery," 1850; "Marine Surveying," 1871; and of numerous pamphlets on professional subjects; editor of "Inspection and Proof of Cannon," in 1884; he issued "Ordnance Instructions for U. S. Navy," fourth edition, 1886.

Capt. James B. Eads is in Washington on his way to Toronto, where he will examine that harbor with a view to its permanent improvement.

The *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution* reports Judge O. A. Lochrane, of that State, who has recently returned from a visit North and West, as saying: "You want a point. The son of old Abe Lincoln, the present Secretary of War, will be President of these United States! He was one of the 306 Grant men at Chicago and could bring that wing up. He's in with the Administration, and will not be distasteful to that wing. Do I know him? I do, and he's a man with the same wonderful magnetism that his father had. You look out for Bob Lincoln!"

Dr. Charles Styer was elected Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic at the convention of that organization at Indianapolis. Dr. Styer is a Philadelphia physician of fine standing, and is now a resident of the 29th ward. He served during the war as surgeon of 45th and 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after the war entered the Regular Army as surgeon, and served twelve years, resigning in June, 1878. He joined E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, G. A. R., in July, 1878, and has filled successively the offices of Post Surgeon, Post Commander (which he still holds), Medical Director of the State, and now that of Surgeon-General of the National Encampment.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*.

The *Dakota Herald*, of June 11, says: Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, quartermaster of the 25th Infantry at Fort Randall, was in Yankton several days of this week.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Indianapolis last week elected the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, Major George S. Merritt, of Lawrence, Mass.; Senior Vice-Commander, Gen. Charles L. Young, Toledo, O.; Junior Vice-Commander, Col. C. V. R. Pond, Quincy, Mich.; Surgeon-General, Dr. Charles Stryer, Philadelphia; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Worcester, Mass. A committee was appointed to take action on the proposition made by Mr. J. E. Temple, of Philadelphia, who has offered to give \$25,000 towards the erection of a statue to Gen. Reynolds.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Gen. Gibbon, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, are at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on a pleasure excursion.

The *San Francisco Daily Report*, of June 11, says: Major Chappelle, of the British army, and Lieut. Alfred G. Hill, of the Royal navy, are at the Palace. Major T. C. Sullivan, U. S. A., has returned from Paso Robles Springs. Dr. Woodhull, U. S. A., has been relieved as attending surgeon in this city, by Dr. E. J. Bailey. The *Pensacola* band plays in the Navy-yard three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Capt. B. B. Taylor, of the *Pensacola*, has been condemned by a Board of Medical Survey, and will shortly proceed to his home in Indiana. Chief Engineer James Butterworth, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the Asiatic Squadron, probably to the *Alert*, sails on the steamer of the 18th. On Monday next Mrs. Commodore Phelps comes to the city on a visit. She will be the

guest of Mrs. S. B. Martin and Mrs. T. S. Phelps, Jr., of the Occidental Hotel. Gen. Saxton, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Mil. Div. of the Pacific, has gone to San Diego to investigate certain claims against the Government for the detention of a wharf at that place. The *Wachusett* took out her battery on Thursday, and is making all preparations for going on the dry dock on Monday next. Orders have been issued for her to be ready for sea by July 1. During the past week Commodore and Mrs. Phelps have entertained at their residence Lieutenant and Mrs. Buford, Mrs. Brock, and Mrs. Harrington, of San Francisco, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Sands, of New York. The Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* goes on the dry dock as soon as the *Wachusett* comes off, so that she can have her bottom painted, preparatory to her trip to Sitka for magnetic observations. She will leave about July 1. Capt. Kempf, U. S. N., late in charge of the rendezvous, in this city, ordered to command the *Alert*, on the Asiatic Station, leaves for China on the steamer of the 18th. Lieut.-Commander James C. Green, U. S. N., and family left for the East on Thursday. He has been lately relieved in the command of the *Paos*, of the Arctic Squadron, by his brother, Lieut.-Commander Francis M. Green, U. S. N.

Capt. Norval Nokes, U. S. M. C., was married to Miss Cornelia Livingston Rodgers, of Oakland, Cal., on Thursday, June 9, at the Church of the Advent, Brooklyn, Cal. The wedding was in the English style, Master Rogers H. Galt, U. S. N., acting as best man, and Lieuts. Mercer and Murphy, U. S. M. C., being the ushers. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left on their wedding trip, which includes Stockton, Truckee, and Lake Tahoe. They will return to Mare Island about July 1, where Capt. Nokes is at present stationed. The bride is a daughter of Mr. A. F. Rodgers, of the Coast Survey Service.

Colonel John P. Nicholson, Acting Recorder-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, has recently issued a neat pamphlet, containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the order, to which is appended a Quadrennial Register of the New York Commandery, prepared by its Recorder-General C. A. Carleton. The pamphlet affords a fund of useful information.

No. 5 of the *Cour d'Alene Spectator* contains some interesting "Recollections of Arlington," the old Curtis homestead, before the war; a comical story of "Eight Horses and a Cow," a poem on "Boards of Survey," an interesting letter from Camp Spoken; Army Receipts; a story about Lieutenant S. B. H.; a sketch entitled "Charity"; editorial articles, and the following personal items:

Captain Hunter and Lieut. Foltz, 1st Cavalry, accompanied by Mrs. Hunter, accepting the invitation of friends here, visited the post on the 16th and departed on the following day for their station, Fort Walls Walla, W. T. These gentlemen have lately constituted a Board, convened at Spoken Falls, W. T., to purchase horses for Co. H of their regiment, of which the captain is in command and Lieut. Foltz, an officer, and having completed their labors successfully, were prevailed upon to make our post the visit we have the pleasure of recording. On the evening of the 16th our visitors received a serenade by the 2d Infantry Band, the men requesting, of their own accord, the privilege of offering them this compliment, which was one of the most gratifying features of an evening otherwise enlivened by conversation, singing, and dancing.

Major Keefer and Mr. Harry Paxton, clerk, arrived on the post on the 11th inst., paid the troops the same day, and left on the following day to pay at Fort Colville and Camp Spoken, W. T.

Captain Sorensen, of the steamer *Amelia Wheaton*, who has been absent for a season, visiting friends in Portland, Oregon, returned on the 23d inst. with his brother, Mr. C. Sorensen, who will spend the summer here. Doctor W. G. Spencer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Spenser, with their little daughter, arrived here on the 31st ult., from Fort Townsend, where the doctor has been on duty. On the 3d inst. he assumed the duties of post surgeon, relieving Dr. J. H. Bartholf, who proceeded on the 5th inst. to take station at Fort Lapwai, I. T.

In speaking of the death of 1st Lieutenant W. V. Wolfe, 2d Infantry, the *Spectator* says: "The sad intelligence will be received throughout the regiment, as it was received here, with sincere sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved wife and child, and all will unite with them in mourning the death of one who, by his many excellent qualities of heart, had endeared himself to his comrades in the regiment and, indeed, to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance." Lieut. Moffatt has resigned from his assistant editorship, leaving Lieut. C. S. Mallory, editor, and Lieut. C. W. Bowell, publisher and manager.

Brig. Gen. C. C. August, U. S. A., is stopping at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for a few weeks, and expects to be in New York City about the middle of July.

The following has been decided upon as the programme at the Yorktown celebration: Oct. 18—The meeting will be called to order by Senator John W. Johnston, of Virginia, Chairman of the Congressional Commission; prayer; music by a quartet and chorus of 100 voices; remarks by Mr. Johnston; music; address of welcome by Gov. Holiday, of Virginia; music; laying of the corner-stone of the monument by Peyton S. Coles, Grand Master of the Masons of the State of Virginia, assisted by the grand masters of the twelve other original States; music. Oct. 19—Address by the President of the United States; oration by Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; poem by James Barron Hope, of Virginia; ode by Paul Hayne, of South Carolina. Oct. 20—Military review. Oct. 21—Naval review in Hampton Roads.

An exchange says: On June 10, 1861, 1st Lieut. John T. Greble was killed at the Little Bethel affair, and on June 10, 1881, his son, Cadet John T. Greble, was made a 2d lieutenant, standing sixth in his class of graduates at West Point, where his father was a cadet and an assistant professor. The elder Greble was the first commissioned officer killed in battle on the Union side.



## THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President and Com'der-in-Chief.*

WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOWE, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

*Chiefs of Bureaus.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore Montgomery Sicard, *chief*;

(with relative rank of Commodore)

Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl

English, *chief*; Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Lamberton, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William

D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T.

Nichols, *chief*; Commander Geo. C. Remy, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip

S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon

Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General

George F. Cutter, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Pay-

master C. P. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H.

Shock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Chief Engineer

H. W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Construc-

tor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B.

Remy, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Kraft, Chief

Hydrographer, in charge.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supdt.*

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax,

*governor.*

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Adm. C. R. P. Rodgers, *superintendent*

*FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.*

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

*COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.*

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.

Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Joutet, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

*COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.*

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

*NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.*

*WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.*

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

*Cruisers.*

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Arrived at Panama, June 4, and expected to sail on June 11 for Acapulco, on the way to San Francisco. On the route from Callao she stopped at Guayaquil, arriving May 26, to inquire into the alleged unnecessary detention at Esmeraldas of the schooner *Laura*, M. M. Staples, master, belonging to the merchant marine of the United States. An application was made by Commander Merriman to have the *Laura* sent to Guayaquil, where the controversy about her could be legally settled. The result is not yet known, and all the facts of the detention of the vessel have been communicated to the Navy Department for such further action as the case demands.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 13 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, May 25. On May 24 the *Alaska* and *Onward* participated with H. M. S. *Kingfisher*, at Callao, in dressing ship and firing a salute of 21 guns at noon, in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty, the Queen.

U. S. STEAMER ALASKA, }  
CALLAO BAY, PERU, May 19, 1881. }

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that the U. S. S. *Adams* left this port for San Francisco and intervening ports on the 14th inst., as per my last, No. 4, of the 12th inst.

I beg to forward, for the information of the Department, copies of correspondence between this ship and the Consulate General for Russia, at Lima.

Affairs remain quiet here, and the health of the *Onward* and this ship is excellent. Very respectfully,  
Geo. E. BELKNAP, Captain,  
Commanding *Alaska*, and senior officer present.

U. S. S. ALASKA, 2d RATE, }  
CALLAO BAY, PERU, May 10, 1881. }

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the 6th inst. from the Consul General of Russia at Lima, announcing the sad death of H. I. M. Alexander II., at the hands of assassins, on the 13th of March last, and begs to inform the Consul General that the ensigns of the American ships of war in this bay were displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on yesterday, the 9th inst.; that all work was suspended during the day, and that 21 minute guns were fired from ship, beginning at noon—all as testimonials of respect for the memory of the late lamented sovereign of all the Russias, who will ever live in the hearts of the American people, as the firm and steadfast friend of the United States, especially during the war of the Rebellion. Very respectfully, etc.,  
Geo. E. BELKNAP, Captain,  
Commanding *Alaska*, and senior officer present.

LIMA, May 12, 1881.

Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, U. S. S. *Alaska*, etc., etc., Callao: Sir: I received your communication of 10th inst. informing me of the honors shown by the American vessels of war in the port of Callao for the memory of the late Emperor of Russia, H. I. M. Alexander II.

I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks for your great politeness, and have sent copy of your letter to the Imperial Government in St. Petersburg, who will know how to appreciate your attention.

I will do myself the pleasure of thanking you personally, on board in a few days, and I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
G. USTER, Consul General for Russia.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Was to leave Port Lloyd, Bonin Island, April 28.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left Norfolk, Va., June 16, for St. John's, where she arrived at 6 o'clock a. m., June 24.

ASHUELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Nagasaki, Japan, May 5. Going to Kobe.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. Sailed for Buzzard's Bay, June 21, from Cape Henry.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at Newport, R. I., June 12.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Left Annapolis, June 18. Cruising in the Chesapeake. At Fort Monroe, June 23.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Lisbon, June 16.

List of ports visited by the U. S. S. *Galena*, Commander James O'Kane, from date of commission to May 15, 1881:

Port.	Country.	Arrived.	Distance by Log.	Departed.
Norfolk.	Virginia.			Nov. 13, '80.
Baltimore.	Maryland.	Nov. 14, '80.	147.3	" 26,
Norfolk.	Virginia.	" 28,	150.4	Dec. 19,
Gibraltar.	Spain.	Jan. 12, '81.	3470.0	Jan. 16, '81.
Villefranche.	France.	" 20,	789.5	Feb. 8,
Naples.	Italy.	Feb. 10,	434.3	" 17,
Isld of Milo.	Grecian Arch.	" 21,	666.9	" 24,
Smyra.	"	" 24,	50.5	" 26,
Smyrna.	Turkey in Asia.	" 27,	145.4	Mar. 12,
Constantinople.	Turkey.	Mar. 14,	302.7	Apr. 5,
Kastro.	Isld of Chio.	Apr. 7,	243.2	" 15,
Smyrna.	Turkey in Asia.	" 15,	55.2	" 23,
Salonica.	Turkey.	" 24,	257.5	" 27,
Volo.	"	" 28,	144.9	" 29,
Athens.	Greece.	" 30,	209.7	May 7,
Castellamare.	Italy.	May 11,	691.8	" 12,
Bastia.	Isld of Corsica.	" 13,	258.2	" 14,
Villefranche.	France.	" 15,	132.8	

Total knots run to date..... 8130.3

Total revolutions of screw to date..... 1,712,626

Fastest time under steam alone, 3-5 power..... 10 6

Fastest time under steam and sail..... 12 6

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 13 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska.

KARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At Norfolk, repairing. Foremast has been taken out.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. To leave Valparaiso for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

MYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler. Left Washington, June 21, for Norfolk, and arrived on the 23d.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Detroit. Is going to Erie to participate in reunion of Grand Army of the Republic on July 4. To leave Detroit, June 28, for Erie. Will stop four days at Put-in-Bay to exercise crew. Since leaving Erie on the 13th she has visited Cleveland, where many citizens and strangers visited her.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, May 16.

NIPISCO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Left London, June 4, on a cruise north as far as Stockholm, and will return to the Mediterranean in September. Goes to Christians, Antwerp, and Copenhagen.

A letter from the *Nipisco*, dated Villefranche, May 25, to the *Trenton Herald*, states that she left Naples, April 12, and arrived in Tunis on the 14th, and although a succession of siroccos covered the masts and rigging with a yellow sand (notwithstanding they were anchored two miles out), yet many of the crew essayed the difficult task of going ashore, and visited the tomb of John Howard Payne, the composer of "Home, Sweet Home." From Tunis they proceeded to Messina, and dropped anchor "within a hop, skip, and a jump of the shore." Their next stopping place was at Gibraltar, "where we found the *Quinnebang* anxiously awaiting our arrival. By sunset she had received all the stores she needed from us, and we received powder and shell in return. At that time the wind, which had been blowing fresh all day, increased to a gale, and topgallantmasts were sent down and everything made snug for the night. Some time during the midwatch the *Quinnebang* parted her cable about ten fathoms from the anchor, and at daylight we saw she had drifted some little distance astern of us. At 10 a. m. she broke her homeward-bound pennant, 372 feet long, and the 'lovanter' still being rampant it was immediately straightened out, whisking the bladder on the end as if for joy at their approaching departure for home. At 6 p. m. the *Quinnebang* got underway, and as she swung around we exchanged parting cheers. On May 10, the wind having subsided, we left for Villefranche. The second night out to our surprise, the 'lovanter' that had not been dead but sleeping, woke up, and so strong did it become that we were forced to slow down." The gale buffeting the ship about, she put into Barcelona for coal, but found the laborers on a strike, and the crew had to coal the ship. Thence they ran across the Gulf of Lyons to Villefranche.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Yokohama, May 17.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. Arrived at Mare Island Navy-yard, June 6.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Arrived at Newport, R. I., June 12.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. John G. Walker. Arrived at Newport. Ordered to Boston for repairs to engine.

QUINNEBAG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At New York. May go into dock to have her bottom cleaned. Will have a few repairs put on her engines, receive new officers and crew, and return to the Mediterranean.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts. At Acapulco, May 13.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Yokohama, May 25.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Newport, June 12.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Arrived at New York, June 22, bound south.

STANDISH (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Left Washington, June 21,

and arrived at Norfolk June 22, with the cadet engineers on board.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities. At Lisbon, about June 20.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Shanghai, May 1.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs. She is not expected to be ready for service before September.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. S. L. Broese. At New York.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. Barcelona, June 6. Going to Marseilles. Will leave the Mediterranean about Sept. 10 for Hampton Roads, bring as passengers and as guests of our nation the descendants of Lafayette, who are to be present at the celebration at Yorktown in October.

A London despatch of June 22 says: The Portarlington police have arrested a man who represented himself to be an officer of the United States steamer *Trenton*, and stated that he had deserted from his vessel at Genoa in consequence of gambling losses. He visited the magistrate and said he wished to give himself up.

The *Trenton Herald* contains these items of ships' news: Among those lately arrested in Ireland for their stand taken in the recent agrarian agitation, is a brother and two cousins of our Master-at-Arms, Cornelius Moran. Richard Hahn, coxswain to the Commander-in-Chief, completed his 23d year in the U. S. Service on June 19, and entered for an additional three years. Mrs. Townsend, widow of the late Capt. Robert Townsend, U. S. N., visited the *Trenton* in Villefranche on May 24. Capt. Townsend died at Chinkiang-Poo, China, August 15, 1866. Ensign R. T. Mulligan succeeds Lieut. Paine on the staff of Rear-Admiral Howell.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at New London, June 19.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. At San Francisco.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. J. E. Joutet. At Norfolk. Preparing to sail for Port Royal. Received crew from *New Hampshire*, and a sergeant's guard of marines from the barracks on June 21.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left Key West, June 18, for Campeche.

*Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.*

ALARM\*, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York. Still getting ready for trial up the Hudson.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Joutet. Navy-yard, Norfolk. Inspected by Mr. Easby, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, on June 17. Transferred her crew to the *Wyoming*, and marine guard to barracks on June 21. Was put out of commission at Norfolk, June 21.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWBIRD, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmits; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manassas*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

*VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS*

UNDER date of June 20, the following telegram was received by Engr.-in-Chief Shock, from Com. J. C. Beaumont, commandant of Portsmouth Navy-yard: Steam on boilers and engines of *Lancaster* this a. m. Engines performed very satisfactorily, boilers tight as a drum. Chas. H. Loring, chief engineer, New York Navy-yard, writing to Commodore Shock, June 17, says: "We had a very successful trial of the *Brooklyn* engines yesterday. They went off at the first admission of steam, and everybody expressed themselves as being well pleased. There is very little work to be done over again. When the capstan, engines, and the heaters are connected, I shall again get steam on one boiler to test these."

Eight or nine sailors deserted from the *Alliance* on the eve of sailing from Norfolk for the Arctic regions, and at last accounts were being pursued by the police.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of June 21, says: All of the practice vessels with the cadets sailed on the cruise yesterday. More money has been allotted for work at the Washington Navy-yard for the coming fiscal year than at any other in the United States, except that at Mare Island, California, where several vessels are to be completed for sea. One of the vessels is the sloop-of-war *Ironclad*. Another vessel to be completed is the sloop *Mohican*. Orders have been received to survey the *New Hampshire* to ascertain what repairs are necessary. Passed Assistant Engineer Bissett, now on the sick list, will be detached from the yard, as he is unable to perform duty. Commodore Hughes yesterday appointed the following Board to regulate wages in the yard for the quarter commencing July 1: Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, Commanders J. F. McGlensay and W. C. Wise, and Civil Engineer F. C.



Asserson... Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell is in the city. He is now located at the New York yard.

The new timber sheds at Norfolk are being roofed with tin, and the scaffolding removed. They add materially to the architectural symmetry of the Navy-yard, and will largely increase the storage capacity. Mr. Z. Downing, of Washington, has been awarded by the Navy Department the contract for the erection of two dwellings for officers' quarters and barracks for the marine guard at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. The cost of the work will foot up about \$37,000.

The following apprentice boys on the *Trenton* have been rated to ordinary seamen, which substantially increases their monthly pay: P. M. McNamara, C. Truelson, F. Vonderlin, W. B. Beck, J. F. Bosworth, L. Brogelman, E. F. Charve, C. H. Edwards, H. B. Fagnani, M. J. Flynn, H. Grant, W. G. Harmon, W. S. Meyer, and Charles T. Chase.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

JUNE 18.—Lieutenants Wm. P. Day and Arthur P. Osborn, Master J. C. Burnett, Ensign James T. Smith, Midshipman Roy C. Smith, Cadet Midshipmen John L. Clark, John L. Schock and Joseph J. Woodward, Surgeon Joseph Hugg, Chief Engineer Albert S. Green, Cadet Engineers Jay M. Whitman and Lloyd Bankson, and Boatswain Wm. G. Tompkins, to the *Quinnebang*.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. W. Morley, to experimental duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and also to duty in connection with the trial of the *Alarm*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, to the *Quinnebang* on the 23d of June.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell, to duty in connection with the trial of the *Alarm* in addition to his present duties.

Carpenter Gould Northrup, to the Navy-yard, Boston. Acting Sailmaker John A. Long, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

JUNE 21.—Ensign John F. Parker, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. H. Kearny, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

JUNE 22.—Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 5th of July.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Cadet Engineers G. H. Bull and Clarence A. Carr, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 23.—Cadet Midshipman Frederick C. Rider, to the *Quinnebang*.

JUNE 24.—Commander Chas. S. Norton, to command the receiving ship *Independence* on the 11th of July.

JUNE 17.—Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred B. Canaga, to duty at the Naval Academy.

##### DETACHED.

JULY 18.—Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Trenton* on the 31st of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Robert E. Impey, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Lieutenant Greenleaf A. Merriam, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Midshipman Wm. L. Rodgers, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Assistant Engineer W. O. Christman, from experimental duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Gunner Stephen Young, from the receiving ship *St. Louis* and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Carpenter Wm. A. Barry, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

Acting Sailmaker Charles E. Mintner, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to the *Quinnebang*.

JUNE 20.—Lieutenants Edward P. Wood, Wm. H. Jacques, Andrew C. McMeekin, Edward W. Bridge and Jas. H. Drayton; Ensigns David Peacock, Wm. G. Cutler and John F. Parker; Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, Chief Engineer B. F. Wharton, Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Pries, Cadet Engineers Ira N. Hollis and Robert S. Griffin; Gunner Chas. B. Magruder, Carpenter Josiah E. Keen, and Sailmaker Geo. F. Barnes, from the *Quinnebang*, and ordered to proceed home, and wait orders.

Lieutenant Franklin Hanford, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Pensacola* on the 2d of July.

Master George H. Peters, from the Nautical Almanac Office, and ordered to the training ship *Constitution*.

Ensign W. R. A. Rooney, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, from the *Quinnebang*, and ordered to settle accounts.

JUNE 21.—Passed Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, from the *Standish*, and ordered to the practice ship *Mayflower*.

Chief Engineer Chas. E. DeValin has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna* on the 1st of May, and has been placed on sick leave.

JUNE 22.—Lieutenant-Commander Jas. G. Green has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 6th of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Morgan, from the *Wachusett*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John M. Hawley, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Master John M. Bowyer, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Master Chas. B. T. Moore, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to the store ship *Onward* per steamer of June 30.

Ensign Wm. Braunerreuther, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign Thomas M. Bumby, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Paymaster Henry T. Wright, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 5th of July, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to special duty connected with the *Lancaster*.

Assistant Engineer Charles C. Kleckner, from the *Quinnebang*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 23.—Commander M. L. Johnson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Asheuet*, Asiatic Station, on the 16th of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John C. Irvine, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis, from the *Jamestown* on her arrival at San Francisco, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. S. McCarthy, from the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, on the arrival of the *Jamestown* at San Francisco, and ordered to duty on board the latter vessel.

Assistant Surgeon Oliver Diehl, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and placed on sick leave.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams* on the 30th of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 24.—Captain Busbrod B. Taylor, from command of the *Pensacola*, and placed on sick leave.

Cadet Midshipman Wilson L. Tood, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Whiting, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 15.

To Lieutenant S. P. Comley, attached to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, for one month from July 8.

To Lieutenant J. M. Grimes, attached to the *Powhatan*, for two weeks from June 25.

To Ensign G. W. Denfield, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for one month from June 25.

To Mate C. J. Bibber, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, for one month from June 25.

To Lieutenant John C. Rich, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from June 29.

To Midshipman R. M. Hughes, attached to the training ship *Constitution*, during the month of July.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon P. Fitzsimmons, attached to the Naval Hospital, (Philadelphia), for one month from July 5.

To Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., during the month of July.

To Professor Wm. Woolsey Johnson, during the vacation of the Naval Academy, with permission to leave the United States.

To Assistant Engineer W. C. Eaton for three months from June 23.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado*, during the month of July.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., during the month of July.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford, attached to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for one month from June 20.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon H. McMartin, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, during the month of July.

To Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, attached to the training ship *Portsmouth*, for two weeks from June 21.

To Passed Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., for the month of July.

To Cadet Midshipman Thomas Snowden for three months.

To Boatswain Charles Miller, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, during the month of July.

To Gunner John A. McDonald, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado*, for one month from June 22.

To Carpenter James Burke, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, during the month of July.

##### PROMOTED.

Cadet Engineer Mortimer E. Cooley to be an Assistant Engineer from June 20, 1880.

##### REVOKED.

The order detaching Lieutenant W. J. Barnette, from duty at the Naval Academy, and to continue on duty at that institution.

##### COMMISSIONED.

Ensign John M. Bowyer to be a Master in the Navy from May 28, 1881.

Midshipman Arthur W. Dodd to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 29, 1881.

Midshipman George W. Denfield to be an Ensign in the Navy from April 22, 1881.

Ensign Henry T. Rich to be a Master in the Navy from March 29, 1881.

##### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 22, 1881:

Samuel Tracy Browne, paymaster, June 15, U. S. S. *Powhatan*, at Norfolk.

Patrick Martin, marine, June 14, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

William Burr, seaman, June 4, U. S. S. *Adams*.

John Nicholas, captain of after guard, May 19 (U. S. S. *Monocacy*), Hospital, Yokohama.

Charles Doherty, seaman, June 18, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

##### MARINE CORPS.

##### ORDERED.

Major George P. Houston, to command the marines stationed at the post at Norfolk, Va.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain R. W. Huntington for thirty days from July 2.

To Captain R. S. Collum for one month, subject to orders as member of the Board of Inspection.

##### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1881.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 27.

Paragraphs 43 and 44, Chapter VI, of the U. S. Navy Regulations of 1876, are repealed, and the following substituted for them:

Women shall not be allowed to reside on board vessels of the United States Navy in commission for sea-service; nor shall they be taken as passengers on such vessels under any circumstances.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

##### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1881.

Uniform Circular.

From and after this date the following change is made in the Revised Regulations governing the uniform of ensigns in the Navy, and officers of the Staff Corps holding the same relative rank:

The shoulder knots shall only be worn with full dress. With undress shoulder straps shall be worn, the same size as those worn by masters, but without the bar in each end of the strap.

With full dress cocked hats shall be worn, as per pattern, but with two buttons on the cockade in lieu of four, as worn by other officers.

WM. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—The President, on June 16 signed the commissions of John E. Lutz, Daniel F. Foley, and Percy W. Thomas as 3d lieutenants in the revenue service of the United States.

Naval Constructor John W. Esby, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, arrived at the Norfolk Yard June 17th, on a visit of inspection, and was saluted with eleven guns from the receiving ship *Franklin*. Constructor Esby thoroughly inspected the *New Hampshire* and ascertained what repairs are necessary.

##### WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

The Washington *Capital*, June 19, gives a summary of the work now in progress at the Washington Navy-yard. It says: The commandant's quarters have been completed, and were occupied about two weeks ago by Captain McLane Tilton, Marine Corps, who distinguished himself at the attack on the Korean forts. The subalterns' quarters, which are next the archway, will not be completed for some time. On the west side are the men's quarters, which are yet far from being completed, but were occupied last Wednesday by the guard, Captain Tilton having obtained permission to remove from the temporary quarters on the *Frolic* as a sanitary measure.

The equipment department, in charge of Commander Robley D. Evans, is doing but little work at present, other than making a two-inch chain cable for the frigate *Lancaster*, which is now being completed (rebuilt) at the Kittery Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to be sent to Europe as the relief of the flagship *Trenton*.

The department of steam engineering is now the most busy in the yard, employing over two hundred men, in charge of Chief Engineer William B. Brooks, U. S. Navy, and his assistant, Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Bailie. Two new boilers are being made for the *Tallapoosa*, which is being repaired here, one of which was tested this week at a pressure of seventy-five pounds. Work is also progressing on Gamgee's "Ammonia" engine, and on a set of six new boilers for the sloop-of-war *Enterprise*.

A composition rudder-plate for the *Lancaster* was successfully cast on Thursday, and the force is at work preparing to cast a composition copper-sheathed rudder shoe and prow for the same vessel. These castings will weigh about fifteen tons. Orders have also been received to build new boilers for the *Rescue* and the *Pinta*.

The ordnance department is in charge of Commander Henry L. Howison, with Lieutenant-Commander Roswell D. Hitchcock and Lieutenants John A. Rodgers and Karl Rohrer, U. S. N., as assistants. There has just been completed six iron gun carriages for the frigate *Lancaster*, two of which are circular-brake carriages for pivot-guns, and four for broadside guns (the four hydraulic buffer carriages being built at the Boston yard by Commander Sicard, the new chief of ordnance). The ordnance, small stores, fuses, primers, blue-lights, night signals, etc., for the cruise of the same vessel, are ready for shipment.

The construction department has a small force at work on the repairs on the *Tallapoosa*, which is hauled up in the eastern ship-house; while in the western house a small force is overhauling the *Enterprise*.

The *Despatch* lies at the lower end of the yard. Next above is the *Enterprise*, stripped to the spar-deck. Along the flats, in mid-stream, are moored the monitors *Passaic* (which is the receiving ship of the station), the *Wyandotte* and *Montauk*, and next above is the *Frolic*, alongside of the old ship *Relief*; while further up stream is the famous *Cusick*, the monitor on which the gallant Captain George Rodgers was killed off Charleston in 1863. The *Rescue* is used as the yard tug, but is soon to be repaired. The *Tallapoosa* is expected to be ready for sea in October next.

##### OFFICERS OF U. S. TRAINING SQUADRON.

The following are the officers of the training squadron now at anchor at Newport, R. I.:

Commander of Training Squadron.—Captain, Stephen B. Luce.

Personal Staff.—Master, A. Ward; Midshipmen, E. Lloyd, Jr., and R. K. Wright.

General Staff.—Chaplain, F. B. Rose; Surgeon, F. M. Dearborne; Paymaster, L. A. Frailey; 1st Lieutenant, F. D. Webster, U. S. M. C.

Constitution (flagship).—Commander, E. M. Shepard, commanding; Lieut.-Commander, F. W. Dickens, executive officer; Navigator, Lieut. James M. Miller; Lieutenants, A. P. Nazro, John H. Moore, and George L. Dyer; Masters, Aaron Ward and C. H. Lyeth; Ensign, A. W. Dodd; Midshipmen, Wm. S. Benson, Wm. R. Rush, Simon Cook, Edward Lloyd, Jr., Richard M. Hughes, Charles N. Atwater, and Robert K. Wright; Surgeon, Fred. M. Dearborne; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Howard Wells; Paymaster, Leonard A. Frailey; Chaplain, Frank B. Rose; 1st Lieut. of Marines, Frank D. Webster; Pay Officer's Clerk, I. T. Van Patten; Boatswain, Thos. W. Brown; Gunner, John H. Granger; Acting Carpenter, M. F. Roberts; Sailmaker, John Martin.

*Minnesota*.—Captain, B. Chandler, commanding; Lieut.-Commander, G. T. Davis, executive officer; Lieutenants, W. McCarty Little, Adolph Marx, J. W. Graydon, and W. F. Low; Masters, J. C. Crossap and J. M. Roper; Ensigns, W. Braunerreuther, H. O. Dunn, and G. W. Denfield; Midshipmen, J. G. Quinby, H. S. Knapp, F. J. Sprague, and W. C. Osnfeld; Chief Engineer, H. L. Snyder; Passed Assistant Engineers, L. W. Robinson and A. F. Dixon; Paymaster, George E. Hondes; Surgeon, Edward Kershner; Passed Assistant Surgeons, J. C. Wise and H. M. Martin; Chaplains, H. H. Clark and Richard Hayward; Captain, H. A. Bartlett, U. S. Marines; Boatswain, Edward Bonnell; Gunner, Cornelius Cronin; Carpenter, W. D. Toy; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland; Pay Clerk, F. M. Binder.

*Saratoga*.—Commander, H. C. Taylor, commanding; Lieutenant, John C. Soley, executive officer; Lieutenant, Fred. K. Collins, navigator; Lieutenants, A. B. Speyers and Francis Winslow; Masters, John E. Bolter, C. D. Galloway, and C. B. Miles; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. E. Ames; Assistant Paymaster, C. L. Lewis; 1st Lieutenant, F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C.; Midshipmen, John H. Shipley and Thomas W. Ryan; Pay Clerk, C. A. Gibson; Boatswain, C. E. Hawkins; Gunner, Wm. Wilson; Carpenter, N. H. Junkins.

*Portsmouth*.—Commander, A. S. Crowninshield, commanding; Lieut.-Commander, A. S. Snow, executive officer; Lieutenants, Albert Ross, J. B. Selfridge, E. H. Taunt, and Nathan Sargent; Masters, D. L. Wilson and R. F. Nicholson; Ensign, Louis W. Pipmeyer; Midshipmen, S. F. B. Biddle, John E. Craven, George Spurbark, and A. C. Almy; Surgeon, B. A. Mannion; Assistant Paymaster, A. K. Michler; 2d Lieut. of Marines, S. J. Logan; Boatswain, A. Milne; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Carpenter, George E. Anderson; Sailmaker, George S. Haskins.

The *Powhatan*, Capt. Walker, now at Newport, does not belong to the training squadron.



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the matter our immediate attention.

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## RIFLE, SWORD, AND SPADE.

IN the game of war the trump is no longer clubs, but  
spades. It is, indeed, with a kind of wonder, as  
if reading of another race of men, that we peruse the  
story of battles fought only a few centuries ago by com-  
manders still recognized as masters of the art of war.  
Going farther back, we come upon still stranger com-  
bats. We see a regular habit of a single hero advancing  
to meet another in hand-to-hand fight in the presence of  
their respective armies, who take their omens from the  
result, or perhaps allow the whole cause to be settled  
by this single combat. Through literature, we find the  
same story repeated—it is David and Goliath, or it is  
Hector and Achilles, or else it is a series of com-  
batants engaging an equal set, as with the Horatii  
and Curiatii; or, finally, it is a matched battle of host  
against host, each man singling out his foeman, as Homer  
describes it, or as the annals of the Middle Ages pre-  
sent it.

Gunpowder has changed this method, and even such  
occasional remnants of it as are left in the rare bayonet  
charge or the attack of mounted cavalry against cav-  
alry, are dwindling away year by year through the ac-  
tion of long-range repeating small arms, rifled artillery,

and machine guns, by which the fate of battles is  
usually decided without the intervention of what is  
commonly called the "cold" steel. A writer in last  
month's *Blackwood* goes at length into the subject of the  
decline of the sword, and its effect, saying:

Its result has been the almost total abolition of hand-to-  
hand hitting. Its moral outgrowth has been to change the  
nature of the courage which is required in soldiers and to  
give a new form to the manifestation of that courage. With the  
exception of such cavalry charges and of such infantry rushes  
as result in a *melee* (and they are growing rare in the actions  
of to-day) there is an end in Europe of close quarters, and of  
the savage tussles, which formerly made up almost the whole  
of a battle. Instead of delivering his stroke with his own  
arm and within the reach of his arm the soldier now trans-  
mits his blow through the barrel of his gun to a distance of a  
mile or two. You lie down in a hole and aim at a puff of  
smoke some where in front and try to detect the consequence  
through a field glass.

There are really two great devices which have brought  
about changes in modern field fighting, one of them  
operating for the offence and the other for the defence.  
The former is the breech-loading infantry arm, sup-  
plemented by the wonderful modification or new appli-  
cation of it in the machine gun; the latter is the  
development of field fortifications and shelter trenches.  
The operation of these two new elements is well set  
forth in the article on the Rifle and the Spade, which  
we quote elsewhere from the *London Times*. The view  
there taken is substantially the same as was set forth in  
the columns of the JOURNAL fifteen years ago; for  
already at that time the experience of campaigning had  
brought it home to us all. It is also proper to note here  
that if European armies can claim to have first generally  
introduced the long-range repeating small arm into war-  
fare, America can claim to have revolutionized the other  
half of modern warfare by her system of field intrench-  
ment. Gen. Sherman in his *Memoirs* has put on record  
a condensed and most picturesque and telling account  
of the part which intrenchments played in our war.

Some years ago the General of the Army started in  
the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a dis-  
cussion on equipments and weapons as affected by these  
changes in war; and now a writer in the New York  
*Herald* presents the results, which we quote elsewhere,  
of his conversation with Gens. Sherman and Howard  
and other officers on the same subject. Those who  
may wish to pursue still further the interesting and im-  
portant theme, may be referred to the valuable articles  
of Gen. W. T. Sherman, in Vol. XVI., ARMY AND  
NAVY JOURNAL, page 520; Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheri-  
dan, p. 569; Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, p. 629; Brig.-  
Gen. P. St. George Cooke, p. 678; Brig.-Gen. S. V.  
Benét, p. 520; Col. Nelson A. Miles, p. 206; Col.  
Wesley Merritt, p. 628; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kelton, p.  
630; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, p. 778; Major T. M.  
Anderson, p. 746; Capt. J. W. Reilly, p. 570; 1st  
Lieut. Francis V. Greene, p. 728; and to many other  
articles which will be observed in glancing through the  
same volume.

## SHILOH.

CHAPLAIN H. B. HIBBEN, U. S. N., who, as chap-  
lain of the 11th Indiana Volunteers, went through the  
two days' battle of Shiloh, lately wrote a couple of  
letters to the *Indianapolis Journal* in regard to that  
battle. He says that it has been the opinion of expe-  
rienced officers that if Gen. Lew Wallace had made an  
attack at noon of the first day's fight, it would have been  
a great advantage to our forces. Wallace, it will be  
remembered, was at Crump's Landing, a considerable dis-  
tance from the battle-field, at the outbreak of the battle.  
It has been understood that when Wallace reached the  
battle-field he was ordered by Gen. Rawlins, of Grant's  
staff, to return, on the ground that his force, owing to  
the retreat of our main body, would have come in on  
the enemy's rear, and might have been surrounded and  
captured. Chaplain Hibben took the trouble to write  
to Gen. Beauregard a question as to the result in case  
Wallace, with his command, five or ten thousand strong,  
had attacked instead of obeying the order to retreat.  
He received this reply, which is an important contribu-  
tion to the study of this great battle:

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th inst. has been re-  
ceived, etc. General Lew Wallace's appearance on our left  
and rear at Shiloh, after we had got near the river, would  
have compelled us to retire from the field, for we had then  
no reserves in a proper condition to meet successfully a flank  
attack by some 5,000 to 10,000 fresh troops. The fear of such  
a movement on his part was one of the principal reasons  
which caused me to issue the order shortly before sundown  
for the reformation of the different commands in rear of the  
advanced position we were then occupying, so as to be ready  
to attack or be attacked early the next morning. I am  
yours, very truly,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

It is really remarkable that an advantage so enormous  
as the one our forces possessed in being able to direct a  
column of fresh troops directly on the flank and rear  
of the enemy, was not improved; but we were then  
learning to make war, and Chaplain Hibben is probably  
correct in writing: "I do not think that at the time it



ever entered the brain of Gen. Rawlins, Gen. Wallace, or any other officer of our command to strike the enemy in the rear." In a second letter, Chaplain Hibben states his grounds for the conclusion that our forces suffered what may be technically declared a surprise at Shiloh; but he adds the following: "In view of these and other considerations that might be mentioned, it seems to me impossible that the attack on the morning of the 6th of April could have been anticipated by any of the Union generals. From the very nature of the circumstances, it was unexpected. But there is nothing, to my mind to mourn over or condemn in this fact, if it be a fact. An Army flushed with victory, and preparing and expecting to assume the offensive is suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by the enemy, and for a time thrown on the defensive—even driven back for a space—but soon recovering itself, resumes the offensive, and drives the enemy, utterly defeated, from the field. But then it has been said that Grant's Army would have been defeated and captured or annihilated had not Buell's forces come to his aid. This is not certainly true, I think. But suppose it is. Is it any reflection upon Gen. Grant or the other brave generals that breathed the overwhelming legions of the enemy on the first day of the battle and defeated him in his main purpose, that Gen. Buell came to his aid on the second day? Why, Gen. Buell was there for that purpose; and it was with this understanding that Gen. Grant debarked his Army on the western banks of the Tennessee in front of the enemy. I would not detract anything from the laurels of Gen. Buell, much less would I try to disparage his competency and courage, but I have to say, finally, that the wonder to us was not that Gen. Buell took an active, honorable part in the second day's fight at Shiloh, but rather that we had to fight the first day's battle without his presence or aid."

#### RECENT GUN EXPERIMENTS.

In another part of the JOURNAL we give the decision on the important series of competitive trials of machine guns which lately went on for several weeks at Shoeburyness, and were reported in our columns. The decision is very definite and precise, and will be read with interest.

We have also to note this week the results of an interesting series of experiments made recently at Woolwich, on the occasion of a visit of Mr. Childers, the Secretary of War, accompanied by many other distinguished personages. First came experiments with gun cotton, by Prof. Abel, destroying successively a timber stockade and a block of granite, and the explosion of a torpedo under water. The account proceeds to say that still greater interest was manifested in the trial of the 100-ton gun, which, moved by hydraulic power, swept the half circle in precisely 15 seconds, and in five seconds more it was lowered to the loading position. A new automatic shutter, which has been designed for the purpose of closing the port of the loading turret, was here brought into play. A counter weight keeps the shutter closed at all times except during loading, when the muzzle pushes it out of the way and takes its place, thus protecting the gunner inside from a chance shot or fragments of shell. Mr. Childers went inside the structure to witness the process of loading. A truck containing a shot 2,000 lb. in weight, and a powder charge of 450 lb. of prismatic powder, in four cartridges, for convenience of manipulation, was wheeled along a narrow tramway into the turret, when the huge ramrod appeared, and drove the whole charge down the throat of the gun, and settled it home with a smart blow. The muzzle was then raised and directed towards the furthest bay of the new butts, Capt. Morley, R. A., the late proof officer, assisting his successor, Captain Hemans, R. A., in making this arrangement, and using with marked success a pair of mirrors, fixed on the carriage, for the purpose of taking aim under cover of the parapet.

The gun having been fired successfully, attention was directed to the machine gun, "first firing the Gardner machine guns, which were respectively of one, two, and five barrels. Of these the double barrel is the favorite, as it has fired 69,000 rounds without a single hitch. The single barrel had a similarly good character, but it did not maintain it in the presence of the War Office Chief, as it jammed almost at the first round, probably through some fault of manipulation. These smaller guns are intended for use in the field or in the tops of ships, but the five-barrel machine is too heavy for use except *in situ* either on deck or in permanent works. The Pratt-Whitney, a variation of the Gardner system, appeared to greater advantage, pouring out a stream of bullets with great rapidity, but it is not preferred by the officials to either of those previously seen. The Gatling, which still remains the service machine gun, was also on the ground, but

was not fired, its action being perfectly familiar. Then the magazine rifles were brought out, and fired, and the various plans which inventors propose for storing a magazine of from six to a dozen cartridges in the stock, or underneath the barrel, were exemplified. Nearly every one seemed open to some objection, and the most successful seemed to be the one in which a feeder filled with cartridges was squarely thrust into an aperture in front of the trigger, to be cast away when emptied and replaced by another from the rifleman's pouch." The whole performance was interesting and suggestive.

#### CAVALRY CARBINE PRACTICE.

UNDER the head of "1st Cavalry," on another page of the JOURNAL, we present an interesting report of carbine and pistol target shooting by eight selected men of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Parnell's company, under instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. The interest taken by Generals McDowell and Kelton in the matter of cavalry skirmish drill with ball cartridges is a movement in the right direction. If every post commander and company officers of cavalry would pay like attention to this important duty, such disasters as that of White Bird Canyon, in June 1877, would rarely if ever occur again. Some officers are too prone to think such drill a nuisance, and unnecessary; they go at it by fits and starts, carrying it to extremes for a week or two, and then dropping it entirely for as many months, or until a Department order again sets them in motion.

We all know that it takes from six to nine months' careful and intelligent drilling to turn out a good cavalry man; we know that horses must hear the discharge of firearms every day in order to make them perfectly quiet and controllable under fire, and that the aim mounted must be quick and sure to be effective. It will not do to wait until the horse ceases champing the bit, and becomes like a wooden horse, before the fire is delivered, but, like the shot of an expert at a bird on the wing, it must be prompt and deadly. The position of a cavalry man in the saddle is too conspicuous a target to admit of the slow method of prolonged aiming, such as can be allowed dismounted; he must keep moving, and halt and fire immediately, otherwise either himself or his horse goes under.

Officers should remember that the lives of the men are in their hands; that their own lives are dependent on the skill and discipline of their men; and their time and energy cannot better be employed than in having their command as perfect as care, study, and constant drill can make it. Let a horse be as quiet as he may, if three or four weeks are allowed to pass doing nothing, at the first shot of a gun in resuming drill he may be as bad as ever, jumping about, flighty, restless, and uncontrollable. We hope cavalry officers generally will take this matter up and keep it going, until the everlasting annoyances are discontinued of taking cavalrymen away from their horses and their drill to police, dig, build, and a dozen other kinds of laborers' work, that unfit them for the more serious and life-and-death business of an active campaign.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Broad Arrow* recently made complaint of the difficulty in the extraction of the empty cartridge-case from the Martini-Henry rifle. "On the range," he says, "I never had occasion to knock an empty case out with cleaning-rod and jag, but I have often seen others have to do it even there. On active service, however, the conditions of firing are vastly different. On the range the rifle is thoroughly clean and the chambers slightly oiled. In a country like Afghanistan, however, you are perhaps called on to fight after a march over sandy wastes with the wind blowing the dust in all directions. Perhaps a little sand or dust adheres to the inside of the chamber. The consequence is that the rifle may or may not extract the empty case. I don't say that it won't, but I do say that it is by no means certain that it will. I saw cases stick fast in my own and several other rifles in the action with the Wali's mutineers on the 14th July last, and a comrade received a bayonet wound in consequence. The same thing occurred at Maiwand, and again in the sortie outside Candahar, and also on working and covering parties during the siege of that place." The difficulty here referred to undoubtedly exists, and was found with the models of the Martini-Henry guns received in this country from England. With the large cartridge used there it is not easy to remedy it. The Peabody-Martini, which is identical in every respect with the English service arm, uses a solid shell and a smaller one. This allows the block to stand a little higher, giving more room on the under side. The Providence Tool Company, as we understand, made a model extractor to conform to the new cartridge, and all difficulties of ejection

were removed. In a test with the American gun, using the same shell as the English, with the mouth, so crimped as to make it eject very badly, it was found that a weight of 33 lbs. would eject with the Peabody-Martini what it required 225 lbs. to do with the Martini-Henry. By thickening the lower arm of the extractor and slightly raising it the shell was started, when the levers so employed were very much compounded. As soon as the cartridge is relieved a change is made to a new position and the shell easily ejected. In the Martini-Henry the extractor springs down until the block touches the lever close to its pivot, then all power is gone. If the English wish to be well armed let them do as the Turks did; supply themselves with the latest model of the American gun and with American cartridges.

GENERAL POPE, in a recent General Court-Martial Order (No. 64), in the case of an enlisted man tried for forging his company commander's name to a "Trader's check," administers some telling blows to the practice which we thought had died a natural death, of officers indirectly interfering with the dealings of their men with post traders. He says: "This paper (the 'Trader's check'), then, as explained by the testimony, is a mere promissory note and the object of securing the company commander's signature, in witness of the transaction, is for the sole purpose of enabling that officer's active efforts—sometimes vindicated by the criminal jurisdiction of a Court-martial, at others peremptorily and illegally exercised, to coerce payment at the pay-table; thus enabling the trader to accomplish indirectly what the law forbids his doing directly. The object of the law forbidding the lien of the trader on the soldier's pay was to discourage the habit of the soldier of squandering his pay at the trader's, a habit which leaves him empty-handed and dissatisfied on payday, discourage deposits with the paymaster, and thus exercises a pernicious influence on the soldier and the service. The witnessing of trader's checks by officers, then, being in opposition to the spirit of the law and hurtful to the best interests of the service, will be discontinued in this Department, and the soldier left free to manage his own financial affairs. The prisoner will be restored to duty."

A SOMEWHAT unlooked for feature of the very excellent apprentice system of the Navy is that it has commenced to furnish recruits for the Marine Corps, some of whom are very valuable men. The military instinct being stronger than the web-footed in some of the boys they find it convenient to make a slight change when they re-enlist.

In the *London Times* we find the following despatch from Vienna: The death of Gen. Uchatius is still much commented upon. As no sort of motive can be discovered in his private life which could in any way account for his resolution, conjecture naturally turns to his public and official labors in connection with his efforts to extend and perfect his invention. After the great success of his field guns in steel bronze and of his projectiles, which have now been adopted by several armies, the General turned his attention to position and siege guns, and as early as two years ago his 15 and 18 centimetre guns and his mortars of even larger calibre proved a complete success, so that they have been adopted for the siege train of the army. Like most inventors, he had complete faith in his own steel bronze, and never doubted that if the proper conditions could be obtained the material would prove as suitable as cast steel for the manufacture of the largest guns and would be able to bear the same charges. The Technical Committee, which has to examine matters relating to artillery, did not quite share the confidence of the General. Still, a sum of 250,000 florins was placed in the army budget two years ago and voted by the Delegations to provide for the mechanical contrivances required for the production of 28-centimetre guns, and the trials were made. According to the statement made by the Minister of War in the last Delegations, these trials had not yet shown a satisfactory result and, as six large cast guns were needed immediately for Pola, the Minister proposed to have them ordered from Herr Krupp. This only stimulated Gen. Uchatius to persevere. It may be that he felt aggrieved at his want of success and thought that he had been unjustly treated. It seems that there had been constant differences and contentions between him and the Technical Committee. Only two days before his death a report was received from him at the Military Chancellery giving an account of his last experiments, in which 30 shots had been fired and had shown a most remarkable power of penetration. He was by no means desponding, so that, although there seems little doubt that it was the struggle and mental anxiety which drove him to his fatal resolution, it still remains



a mystery what supplied the precise impulse for the deed.

#### THE INDIAN RING.

Mr. T. H. Tibbles has written a work entitled "Hidden Power,"\* in which, under a thin veil of fiction, he gives the secret history of the Indian Ring, its operations, intrigues and machinations, revealing the manner in which it controls three important departments of the United States Government. Incidentally he undertakes a defence of the Army, and shows that the solution of the Indian problem is in the transfer of the Indians to their control. His *dramatis personæ* are Army officers, Washington officials, Indians, interpreters, scouts, Indian commissioners, inspectors, agents, and traders, missionaries, lawyers, government detectives and members of the press. First is introduced the scout, who falls at once in love, as what man would not, with a maiden who "had that English complexion with rosy cheeks, which is seldom seen among American ladies, faultless form, rounded arms, white as snow, and dimpled arms," and who "denounced the treatment of the Indians by the American Government in the most scathing terms, yet in the most ladylike way imaginable." Next comes an Indian war, for which the frontier whites, hungering and thirsting for Army contracts, are really responsible, but the blame of which is placed elsewhere; "the Indians did it." Now enters the West Pointer, fresh from his *Alma Mater*, and of course he falls in love speedily, an Indian maiden being his heroine. Soon comes "a desperate battle," and another chapter describing Old Hairy Bear's Orgies and Meha's (the West Pointer's love) heroism. Now follows "the contractor's harvest," "treating with the military" and "Congressmen on a spree," said Congressmen being on a tour of investigation, which results in "a peace commission." Of course an Army officer, who did his whole duty, is "disgraced," and the honest lawyer who tries to circumvent the traders and expose the "secrets of the Indian bureau," is tied neck and heels and thrown into the lock-up with his friend and assistant. So the story progresses through the detail of iniquity and heartless cruelty toward the wronged Indians, with which our readers are, alas! too familiar. That we have not altogether failed in our duty in the same field, is best shown by the fact that when Mr. Tibbles's principal Army hero rises to the supreme height of his indignant denunciation of the outrages perpetrated upon the Indians, he quotes directly from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Mr. Tibbles tells us (page 230) that Col. Greene, who was a witness to a most unjust execution of some Indians innocent of any crime, wrote the following account of the last scene of the tragedy:

"The trial was over and, of course, the Indians were condemned to be hanged. Without a murmur or sigh of regret, and with a dignity that would have impressed a Zulu with profound pity, these men walked to the gallows and were hung, while a crowd of 'civilized' Americans—men, women and children of the nineteenth century—looked on and laughed at their last convulsions.

"We have read of heroes of all times, but never did we read or believe that such heroism as these Indians exhibited could exist. They knew that to be accused was to be condemned, and that they would be executed in that civilized town, just as surely as would a poor woman accused of being a witch have been executed in the civilized town of Salem, in the good State of Massachusetts, two hundred years ago.

"Many years have passed away since the execution or murder of these Indians. Biedsoe and Dosier still live, and the intelligent jury, no man of whom dared to utter a word of pity or admiration of these poor Indians, with the spectators of that horrid scene, are either dead and damned, or they are sunk in the oblivion that is the fate of those who are born without souls."

A reference to the leading editorial in the JOURNAL of November 1, 1879, will show that in this Colonel Greene quoted, verbatim, from that article. Though Mr. Tibbles gives no credit, he is quite welcome to this small contribution to his interesting and valuable book, which, we hope, will have its effect in arousing public attention to the incongruous and miserable system adopted for the administration of our Indian affairs.

\* *Hidden Power*; a Secret History of the Indian Ring, its operations, intrigues and machinations. Revealing the manner in which it controls three important departments of the United States Government. A Defence of the U. S. Army, and a Solution of the Indian Problem. By T. H. Tibbles. New York: Copyright, 1881, by G. W. Carleton and Co., Publishers. London: S. Low, Son and Co., 1881.

From Washington, D. C., June 23, 1881, our correspondent writes as follows: So far as I can learn, nothing definitely has been determined upon with reference to the expected movements of troops and change of stations. I understand that all applications in the Military Division of the Missouri have been referred to General Sheridan, who is authorized to make whatever changes he may deem best for the good of the service, and that the amount appropriated for these changes will warrant, when the appropriations become available.

As stated last week, the Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth will not probably be organized before fall. While several officers of high rank and experience are

spoken of as being desirous of having charge of this school, I think that as the matter stands at present, Gen. McCook, from his experience in post education, recitations of officers, and practical attention to these details heretofore, as well as his well-known advocacy of some general system of instruction for both officers and men, will most likely be the officer selected to superintend this matter, when its general scope and dimensions shall have been determined upon. Applications from captains of companies and others desirous of forming a part of this contemplated institution are quite numerous. Some officers of experience object to Fort Leavenworth, Camp Douglas, or any other western frontier post, on the ground that an institution of this kind, thus located would not have that permanency and freedom from frequent and unexpected details for temporary or protracted service in the field which a school of instruction should have, and which it would be more likely to have were it to be located in the eastern part of the country, say Carlisle Barracks, Pa., or Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

MASTER MASON A. SHUFELDT, of the Navy, has been given permission by the Secretary of the Navy to publish on private account the cruise of the *Ticonderoga*, under his father, Commodore R. W. Shufeldt. This publication will be of particular interest to the mercantile community, as the inquiries and reports made upon these matters by officers attached to the expedition are valuable. Besides, the accounts of the different people and objects of interest encountered will possess particular interest. This publication is not to embrace subjects of a diplomatic character, with which Commodore Shufeldt was entrusted, and are, to a certain extent, confidential. The Commodore is an officer of large experience, and an able writer. His son, who has the matter especially in charge, is fluent with his pen, and his letters while in the Mediterranean, on duty, were full of information, and greatly appreciated by those who read them. Mr. Shufeldt left Washington on Wednesday last for New York to arrange for the publication of the narrative.

In November, 1879, the Military Service Institution of the United States resolved to offer an annual prize of a gold medal and a certificate of life membership for the best essay on a military topic of current interest. The first of these prize essays will appear in the next number of the Journal of the Institute. It is entitled "Our Indian Question," and its author is Brevet Major-General John Gibbon, U. S. A., Colonel 7th Infantry. The committee to decide the competition were the Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, and Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A. The essay of Gen. Gibbon is especially commended for its literary merit as the one which offers the best contribution to the solution of the Indian question. Two other essays are selected by the committee as especially meritorious—that of Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, and that of Capt. E. Butler, 5th Infantry. These two essays will appear with that of Gen. Gibbon in the next number of the Journal, which will make a valuable volume by itself. The subject for the next prize essay will be "The Important Improvements in the Art of War During the Past Twenty Years, and their Probable Effect on Future Military Operations." Papers must be submitted before Nov. 1st, 1881.

The following candidates have passed a successful examination for admission into the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen: H. D. Clark, Robert Russell, and Thomas B. Slade, Georgia; D. Nes, W. S. Scott, and Joseph E. Shindel, Pennsylvania; R. L. Gibson and R. T. Shipley, Missouri; Edward Tilden, Ohio; J. Van Keulen, New York; C. M. Corpening, North Carolina; Benjamin Jacobs, Kansas; and H. B. Treadway, Illinois. Twenty-three cadets failed to pass their examinations at the Naval Academy, and were recommended to be dropped. Four of these have since been given a new trial.

The N. Y. *World* discusses the question as to the possibility of Gen. Sherman being retired under the law at the discretion of the President upon attaining the age of 62 or after forty-five years service. The *World* says: "It is the purpose of the special act relating to the offices of General and Lieutenant-General to preserve the existence of these offices as long as the present incumbents may occupy them in conformity to existing laws concerning the creation of vacancies—by resignation, dismissal, retirement, etc.—not to prolong the tenure of the incumbents in violation or disregard of these laws. It would be unjust to deny the General and Lieutenant-General the privilege of going on the retired list as provided by law if they desire it, and

equally unjust to the Government and the Army to continue them on the active list if, according to the laws applicable to all officers of the Army, they ought to be retired. Nor is the President's right to place the General and Lieutenant-General on the retired list for disability when it is ascertained, or age when it is reached, impaired by the fact that the offices of General and Lieutenant-General will expire as soon as vacated."

GEN. H. C. CORBIN, under date of June 20, sends the following to the Adjutant General of California: "In the desire of the commission to make the coming celebration at Yorktown, in October next—the last of the revolutionary centennials—one that shall fitly become the occasion, permit me to express the hope that you will lend me all the aid in your power, in securing the largest possible attendance of the militia and military organizations in your State. We will secure for you the lowest possible railroad rates, an encampment will be provided free of expense for all visiting organizations, and it is suggested that in the absence of a prohibitory or restraining statute, this might be substituted for the annual summer encampment for your Statetroops. I should be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and to have any suggestions that may occur to you."

In a recent number the *Army and Navy Gazette* said: "Now that the Admiralty has determined to go to America for its torpedo boats, it may be glad to hear of a vessel which for offensive power is about as superior to the Herreshoff vedette as that is to a yacht's dingey, provided, of course—and this is a large proviso—that all the accounts which reach us of this wonderful boat are true. Mr. John Ericsson is the inventor and builder of this remarkable craft, which he not inappropriately names 'the Destroyer.' It has been computed that forty of these vessels could be built in New York in ninety days, at the cost of one *Inflexible*. If all this is true, the *Infexible* would do wisely to keep on this side of the Atlantic, in the event of hostilities with America, otherwise she might get hurt."

The Board examining Paymaster Stevenson resumed their meetings on Monday last. Mr. Roche, pay clerk at 29 Broadway, N. Y., was examined on Tuesday. All the witnesses have now, we believe, been examined, and the Board will probably make their finding by the close of this week. The action in his case is looked on with much interest, as his promotion, or retirement, or suspension, would open the way for sundry promotions in the lower grades, and appointments which have been waiting the result.

A DESPATCH from Boston, June 23, says: "In the court martial ordered here on the 23d inst., the charges against Passed Assistant Paymaster Clark, of the *Massachusetts*, have, by order of the Secretary, been withdrawn, Clark having, as it now appears, fully complied with the regulations of filing the bonds and sureties required by law. Paymaster Clark left for home yesterday."

While some seven volumes of the Rebellion Record, under Colonel Scott's superintendence are printed and in various stages of completion, as to being indexed and otherwise made ready for the public inspection, the second volume is still in the hands of the binder, where it has been for a month or more.

ADVICES from Fort Smith are that the cavalry at Fort Sill have been ordered to report for duty to United States Agent Tufts, at Muskagee, on June 24, to co-operate with the Choctaw militia, under command of Governor McCurtain, in removing white intruders and their stock from the limits of the nation.

GEN. SHERMAN has sent his war maps, made in 1864, to Atlanta, Ga., for use in the construction of a canal to supply the city with water, and writes that he feels an interest in the growth and prosperity of the city.

A ST. JOHNS, N. F., telegram of June 22d says that the men of the Lady Franklin Bay Colony arrived there on the *Nova Scotian* that day.

THE assignment of cadets graduated this June is in the Adjutant-General's office awaiting the return of the Secretary of War for his approval.

THE visit of the veterans of the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to Long Branch, June 23, was an interesting one. They were reviewed in the forenoon by President Garfield from the steps of the Elberon, and at 2 P. M. the veterans and their guests sat down to dinner at the West End Hotel. Prominent amongst those in-



vited and present were the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, the Postmaster General, ex-Collector Merritt, General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., Senator McPherson, General Shaler, Colonel Crawford, Major Allison, Captain McAlpine, Hugh Hastings, etc. Secretary Windom responded for the President of the U. S.; and Secretary Hunt, in response to a toast in his honor, made an excellent speech. He spoke in eloquent terms of the Republic, of the valor of its citizen soldiers, and made use of the phrase, "I speak also of its misdirected valor." The veterans returned to New York in the evening well pleased with their visit and the attention bestowed upon them while at Long Branch.

SECRETARY HUNT is not quite so ungallant as the pirates of old who compelled the female passengers to walk the plank, but he is peremptory on the subject of their further continuance on our men-of-war, as his order elsewhere published will show.

It has been decided at the Navy Department to substitute shoulder straps for the shoulder knots worn by all officers of the grade of ensign. Officers of this grade will also be allowed to wear chapeaux and epaulettes on dress occasions.

THE *Pouhatan* will leave New York in July for Aspinwall with the relief complement of officers and men on board for the *Richmond*.

THE *Lancaster* will soon be placed in commission for duty as flag ship of the Mediterranean fleet, to take the place of the *Trenton*.

GEN. SHERMAN endorses the letter of Capt. Edward Field, 4th Artillery, asking for information respecting width, color, etc., of campaign chevrons, as follows, June 17, 1881:

The "service in war" chevron is one-half inch wide, of the same color as the facings, with a piping on each side of the stripe one eighth inch wide, which is white for artillery, and red for all other arms; thus making the chevron three-fourths inch wide in the aggregate. The campaign chevron is identical with the war chevron, except that it is one-half instead of three-fourths of an inch in width in the aggregate. As the Quartermaster's Department does not supply campaign chevrons, the proper way to obtain them is to draw war chevrons and raze them to the proper width. But one campaign chevron per enlistment will be allowed, notwithstanding the soldier may have served during this enlistment in more than one campaign for which chevrons are authorized.

COMMANDER E. T. WOODWARD, U. S. N., has forwarded from Key West his official report, in which he says:

The *Yantic* arrived at Progreso, Yucatan, June 7, and immediately communicated with the United States Consul. It was found that the bark *Acacia* had been taken from Progreso to Campeachy, and had been there delivered up to the captain and crew four or five days before our arrival at Progreso. The facts in the case, so far as I can judge, are: The bark *Acacia* stranded to the eastward of Progreso, near Santa Clara, under suspicious circumstances, and was abandoned by the captain and crew, who returned to Progreso, after placing two natives on board. The captain of the port of Progreso raised a crew, got the bark off, and brought her to Progreso on or about the 2d of May. His first intention was to turn the vessel over to the agent of the underwriters. Then, evidently thinking he could make some money by it, he refused to turn her over at the demand of the United States Consul, although no claim for salvage had been made. The captain of the port kept charge of the vessel for several days, refusing the captain and his crew access to her; making no regular claim for salvage, but hinting that if he was paid \$5,000 he might give the vessel up. Payment being refused, he resorted to threats, and on or about the 13th of May the *Acacia* disappeared from off Progreso, having, as the captain of the port said, broken adrift from her moorings. She was sighted once off shore under canvas, and brought up in Campeachy, where she was turned over to the port authorities of that place, and by them, under an order of the District Judge of Yucatan, turned over to the master and crew, a bond being given by the master in regard to the question of salvage. As far as I know, no actual arrests or confinement of the crew were made—only threats. But they were not allowed access to the ship or to leave the coast. So far as I can judge, it is a piece of high-handed authority on the part of a petty official, not upheld by the General Government or the higher officials in his own province, and was done with the idea of making money.

The brigade landing and review of the marines and apprentice boys from the training fleet at anchor off Newport, R. I., which took place June 23, under the direction of Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., was a brilliant affair. The spectators were legion, and included many of the most prominent city officials of Newport: Rear Admiral Werden, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick, U. S. N.; Major F. E. Taylor, Lieutenants J. M. K. Davis, W. P. Van Ness, and A. Slaker, 1st U. S. Artillery, from Fort Adams; Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, U. S. N.; Major J. N. Caldwell, U. S. A.; Captain John G. Walker, Captain Ralph Chandler, Commander E. M. Shepard, Commander A. S. Crowninshield, and Commander H. C. Taylor were also in uniform. The band from the *Minnesota* and the band of the 1st U. S. Artillery from Fort Adams furnished the music for the occasion.

Governor Littlefield, Senators Burnside and Anthony, and Adjutant-General Barney drove up before the review, and were met by a guard of honor under command of Lieutenant Harrington. A salute of seventeen guns was immediately fired from the *Constitution*, in honor of the Governor of the State. Prior to the firing of the salute, the band played "Hail to the Chief." The various evolutions, movements, firing, etc., of the brigade were executed in a thorough manner, and Capt. Luce was heartily congratulated upon the success which attended the carrying out of his programme. Many officers present were well pleased with the marching, and frankly admitted that they were surprised to see such regularity in the movement of the blue jackets. The force consisted of the Marines commanded by 1st Lieut. F. H. Harrington and 2d Lieut. S. J. Logan, four battalions of four companies each from the training ship, the whole under the command of Lieut. J. C. Soley. The men from the *Minnesota* were commanded by W. McC. Little; from the *Portsmouth* by Lieut. J. R. Selfridge; from the *Saratoga* by Lieut. Francis Winslow; from the *Constitution* by Lieut. James M. Miller. Capt. Luce was accompanied by his personal staff. The formal entering into possession of Coaster's Island by the United States took place the previous week (June 16,) with formal ceremony.

#### DECORATION DAY ABROAD.

We have received a copy of No. 26 of the *Trenton Herald*, a semi-monthly journal published on the flagship *Trenton*. With increasing age it shows additional prosperity; and this number, that of May 31, contains a supplement describing an American Decoration Day in the South of France. The well written story shows that the crew of the *Trenton* were the first to institute Decoration Day in a foreign land, celebrating May 22d by placing flowers on the graves of the sailors and marines buried at Ville Franche. The commanding officer of the *Trenton* warmly seconded the project, and the *Nipsic* and *Galena*, which by good fortune were in port, promptly accepted the invitation to participate.

At 1.30 p. m. the crews were mustered on their respective ships, and each presented with a bouquet or wreath of flowers. At 1.45 they entered the boats which were towed to the place of disembarking by the steam launches. The *Nipsic* and *Galena* had anticipated the *Trenton*, upon the arrival of which the line was formed in order of seniority, Lieut.-Commander T. A. Lyons, of the *Trenton*, having command of the united crews. The men of each ship took position according to their respective ratings. The following is the order of the procession:

Band of the Flagship.  
Color Guard.

Four men bearing two pyramids of flowers.  
Two hundred men from the *Trenton*, under Ensign Boush and Cadet-Midn. Parke.  
Eighty men from the *Nipsic*, under Lieut. Norton and Ensigns Griffin and Gleaves.  
Ninety men from the *Galena*, under Ensign Nelson and Midn. Brainard, Bowdon, and Richardson.

To the music of a moderately lively march, the tasteful body of men began to move over the serpentine road leading from Villefranche to the cemetery on the mountain side above. All were dressed in dark blue with white caps, each bearing a bouquet or wreath in their right hand, and on the left breast a small cluster of forget-me-nots were fastened. The precision of the large column, their neat dress and complete uniformity in every particular, and the object of the display gave it a peculiar and strange interest to the thousands of people congregated along the route it passed. Reaching the cemetery, the small space inside was filled almost to repletion by people, and the officer in command found it necessary to deploy the column along the four sides of the enclosure.

The order of exercises began by the flagship's band rendering "Nearer, My God, to Thee," at the conclusion of which, Lieut.-Comdr. Lyons introduced the orator of the day, Pay-Director Edward C. Doran, U. S. N., who delivered a beautiful and appropriate address.

At its conclusion, the band rendered the "Rock of Ages," during which the columns broke ranks and dispersed over the cemetery, when began the ceremony of decoration. Upon each grave, with uncovered heads, the sailors and marines reverently and profusely laid nature's gifts, arranging them in tasteful designs on marble and on earth. Not only did they honor their own countrymen, but the graves of several Russian, French and German sailors were substantially remembered.

Then Edward P. Duffy, of the *Trenton*, an editor of the *Herald*, read a very appropriate poem, written by Thomas H. Simmons, of the same ship.

After this, the band played the "Sweet By and By," and then the procession returned to the boats, and pulled to the ships. Several pleasant incidents of the day are thus recorded by the *Herald*: Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, of the *Nipsic*, was present in uniform, and entered into the spirit of the day by carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers, which was deposited upon the grave of Charles Foster. Among others present were Lieut.-Comdr. John S. Newell and lady, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Reisinger, Mr. Thomas Lyons (brother of Lieut.-Comdr. T. A. Lyons), of San Francisco (California), Princess Gallitzine, Asst. Paymaster M. Charles McDonald, Mr. W. H. Vesey, U. S. Consul at Nice. All the officers of the squadron who could conveniently attend were present. Among the graves decorated was that of Chas. Schmidt, buried in the Catholic cemetery at Nice from the *Brooklyn*; Chas. Foster, who lost his life on that ship at Villefranche, May 30th, 1880, by falling from aloft, and John Clark, late boatswain mate of the *Wyoming*. There are eighteen American sailors and marines buried at Villefranche. It is estimated that 6,000 people witnessed the procession and ceremonies.

#### INFANTRY AND MOUNTED PAY.

SECOND COMPTROLLER UPTON decided as follows, June 20, upon a claim of William Ludgate, late captain of Co. G., 69th New York Vols., for mounted pay, or rather for the difference between infantry and mounted pay, while on duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, from May 27 to June 22, 1865, the claim being based upon the act of July 17, 1862, section 1:

"The purpose of that act, evidently, was to give increased pay only to officers who, not being previously mounted officers, were assigned to duty to perform which they were required to be mounted. From November 17, 1864, to January 3, 1865, inclusive, Ludgate being an adjutant, was a mounted officer, and hence was not entitled to any increase of pay.

"The construction given to the act was that an officer was not assigned to duty which required him to be mounted, within its meaning, unless his duties were such as to require him to be constantly mounted in camp and on the field of battle, and that temporary employment on staff or special duty which might never actually require the use of a horse, was not such an assignment as was contemplated by the act, officers thus temporarily employed being authorized and directed to procure horses and equipments from the Quartermaster's Department whenever occasion arose requiring them to be furnished therewith (See G. O. 277, A. G. O., Aug. 8, 1863, and paragraph 373, Army Paymasters' Manual of 1864). Officers' accounts were made up and paid in accordance with said construction throughout the rebellion, the rule being well settled and everywhere understood, and it is believed that the accounting officers have settled no cases upon principles at variance therewith. The construction appears to me to be reasonable, and in harmony with the spirit and intent of the law. I deem it my duty, therefore, to disallow this claim, and it is disallowed accordingly."

#### SIGNAL SERVICE.

2d Class Privates John Murdoch and Middleton Smith are promoted to be corporals, Signal Corps, to rank from June 1, 1881.

Corporal John Murdoch, Signal Corps, is promoted to be sergeant, to rank from June 18, 1881.

Following are the changes for the week ending June 22, 1881:

Sergt. A. C. Dobbins, to Mojave, Cal.  
Sergt. J. B. Merrill, to Kansas City, to carry out special instruction and return to O. C. S. O.  
Sergt. C. N. Kitchel, Piche, Nev., to Fort Cameron, Utah, and return and await further orders.  
Private B. O. Lenoir, to Piche, Nev.  
H. W. Dodge, Deadwood, to Bismarck, Dak.  
A. J. Davis, Bismarck, to Deadwood, Dak.  
F. de S. Wilson, Champaign, to Springfield, Ill.  
J. J. Naury, Springfield, Ill., to Mojave, Cal.  
T. B. Dick, O. C. S. O., to Fort Myer, Va.  
A. J. Armstrong, O. C. S. O., to New Orleans.  
J. C. Pierzynski, Fort Myer, Va., to Philadelphia.  
T. S. Outram, Philadelphia, to Springfield, Mass.  
J. T. Cahill, Springfield, to Boston.  
W. A. Korte, Boston, Mass., to O. C. S. O.  
W. H. Fallon, Fort Myer, Va., to New York City.  
E. B. Dunn, New York City, to O. C. S. O.  
L. Duane, Fort Myer, Va., to Cincinnati.  
W. J. Naylor, Cincinnati, to Detroit.  
H. Worth, Detroit, Mich., to O. C. S. O.  
J. F. Harrold, Fort Myer, Va., to Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Henry Pennywitt, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Buffalo, N. Y.  
B. J. O'Brien, Buffalo, N. Y., to O. C. S. O.  
W. Norrington, Fort Myer, Va., to Albany, N. Y.  
W. L. Moore, Albany, N. Y., to O. C. S. O.  
D. Fisher, Fort Myer, Va., to St. Louis.  
J. Kenealy, St. Louis, Mo., to O. C. S. O.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, ex-President Hayes, and General Sherman, are expected at the unveiling ceremonies of the McPherson statue at Clyde, Ohio, on the 22d of July.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EGON A. KOERPER was granted a leave of absence for two months and fifteen days by War Department special orders of June 24.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, has had his leave extended four months by Special Orders of June 24 from the War Department.

FIRST LIEUT. R. G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is to be relieved from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington, Ky., July 1, was granted a leave of absence from that date until September 1 by special orders from the War Department of June 24.

GEN. D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., has been appointed Rapid Transit Commissioner for the 23d and 24th wards of New York City.

MISS NELLIE HASELTINE, the St. Louis belle who was reported engaged to Samuel J. Tilden a while ago, is now given by current gossip to Mr. Frederick W. Paramore, of St. Louis, Secretary of the Texas and St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Paramore is only 22, and is not a "society man," but his father is worth half a million.

LIEUT.-COL. N. A. M. DUDLEY, 9th Cavalry, U. S. A., on a visit East, is stopping with his mother, No. 206 Dudley street, Boston. Col. Dudley has been fifteen months in the field, and he takes a furlough to secure rest and renew of friendships.

COL. BACON, aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherman, with Mrs. Bacon and their two little boys, will go to Long Branch about the 1st of July. The baby son is named William Tecumseh Sherman.

SURG. JOHN S. BILLINGS sailed on Wednesday from New York for Europe, on the *Scythia*.

THE Chinese Government having requested the services of an officer to organize for their navy a marine corps similar to our own, 1st Lt. D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. M. C., has been selected to enter the service of the Chinese Government.

Second Lieut. F. E. Hobbs has been ordered to proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on business connected with the Ordnance Board, of which he is the Recorder.



(From our Regular Correspondent)  
LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.

The officers and troops at Fort Adams, the officers and members of the class at the Torpedo Station, and the officers, marines, and apprentice boys of the U. S. training fleet have been invited by the city to participate in the celebration to be given here on the anniversary of the nation's holiday. The military pageant promises to be very fine.

The 1st U. S. Artillery band, Prof. Kreyer, leader, which has been at Governor's Island for the past few weeks, returned to Fort Adams Tuesday. The semi-weekly concerts to be given at Fort Adams will be inaugurated at once. These musical entertainments are among the pleasing events of the fashionable season.

The *Portsmouth* has been brought in from the outer harbor and anchored off Coasters' Harbor Island, between the *Constitution* and the *Saratoga*. The *Saratoga* and *Powhatan* remain at anchor in the outer harbor.

Lieut. Commander Pickens, U. S. N., is doing some "big" fishing at Beaver Tail, off this place, where he is spending a few days.

Andrew P. Bashford, mate on board of the *Nina*, attached to the Torpedo station, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to be on duty.

It should be stated that the Executive officer at the Torpedo station, Lieut. J. F. Meiggs, and one of the instructors, Lieut. Commander A. G. Caldwell, together with several members of the class under instruction, attended the funeral of Paymaster Brown, at this place, on Wednesday last.

Lieut. G. F. Wilde, U. S. N., and family, have taken rooms at the Barker Cottage, on Paradise avenue, for the season.

Paymaster Robert Patton Lisle, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board of the *Powhatan*, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Paymaster Browne. Chaplain Frank Thompson has also reported on board of the *Portsmouth*.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. N., attached to the *Minnesota*, officiated at Emmanuel Church on Sunday.

Ex-Secretary Robeson and family, who have been here for the past two weeks, have left town. While here he was entertained by several of the prominent cottagers, including C. Nicholas Beach, of Hartford, and C. C. Baldwin, of New York.

Visitors are allowed on board the vessels of the training fleet every day except Saturday.

Capt. Luce has given the boys of the training fleet permission to land on Coasters' Harbor Island Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the purpose of enjoying themselves at various athletic games. The ship's band will furnish music.

Since the arrival of the training fleet there has been a large number of desertions. The local police work very hard to capture the deserters, for they have an incentive in the reception of certain fees in the shape of rewards.

The Government launch, *Gen. Jessup*, which runs between here and Fort Adams, is to be repaired and put in order at once, much to the satisfaction of the officers who have been obliged to depend upon a ferry boat as a means of transit to and from the fort.

Newport, in common with other places, has a number of unprincipled liquor dealers who habitually sell to the minor apprentice boys on board of the U. S. training fleet off this port, and in consequence of their action many deplorable cases of drunkenness have been witnessed here of late. Capt. Luce has had a conference with the city authorities with a view of ascertaining if no remedy could be found to stop the rum sellers from selling to the apprentice boys. Capt. Luce was assured by the Mayor that he and the city officials would use every endeavor to prevent the illegal selling of intoxicating liquor to the boys. It was agreed that any boys found drunk should be immediately sent on board ship, where the five days' imprisonment, with the cessation of shore privileges for some time, would be sufficient punishment. Newport has seen more drunkenness on the streets of late than has been seen for many years before.

Capt. K. R. Breese, U. S. N., has joined his family at this place.

Prof. Walter N. Hill has resigned the responsible position of chemist at the Torpedo station, at this place, to accept a position at Chester, Pa. Prof. Hill has been here for several years, and has had much to do with the present efficiency of the Government station in his particular line of study.

Since the arrival of the training fleet there have been two full brigade landings and drills on Coasters' Harbor Island, under the personal direction of Capt. Luce. The National emblem has been planted on the island, and to all appearances Capt. Luce is determined to secure the prize while he has the opportunity to do so. The "Admiral of the fleet" has made a host of friends during his tarry here.

**Enlisted Men as Servants.**—A correspondent makes this point: At this post each and every officer has a soldier servant, and these servants are paid from five to ten dollars per month for their services as such. These servants do no guard duty except when the post is unusually short of duty men, and even when they do guard duty it is always on such days as will least interfere with their duties as servants, and there are cases where such men have been given their choice of posts and reliefs in order to give them more time in the morning to build fires, etc. One of these soldier servants was even relieved off post to hunt for his master's horse. All such servants at this post are excused from all kinds of fatigue duty, even that of company policing. It is not my intention to find fault with these men for wishing to earn extra pay easily; I simply wish to state the facts. These men are carried on the company rolls as duty men. But the other men have to do their duty. Section 1232 of the Revised Statutes says: "No officers shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever." That surely is plain enough; but the commanding general of this department in a circular dated St. Paul January 6, 1876, calls the attention of the officers in this department to this section, and says: "The language of this section is more than ordinarily emphatic; the prohibition which it expresses extends to every conceivable case." That is still more forcible. *Fin. Adm.*

## THE LADY FRANKLIN BAY COLONY.

The following are the orders under which this expedition is organized:

WAR DEP., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1881. }

## Special Orders No. 97.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War the following named officers and enlisted men are assigned to duty as the expeditionary force to Lady Franklin Bay:

1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., acting signal officer and assistant.

2d Lieut. Frederick F. Kinsbury, 11th Inf., acting signal officer.

2d Lieut. Jas. B. Lockwood, 23d Inf., acting signal officer.

Sergt. Edward Israel, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Sergt. Winfield S. Jewell, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Sergt. George W. Rice, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Sergt. David C. Balston, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Sergt. Hampden S. Gardiner, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Sergt. William H. Cross, general service, U. S. A.

Sergt. David L. Brainard, Co. I, 2d Cavalry.

Sergt. David Linn, Co. C, 2d Cavalry.

Corpl. Daniel C. Starr, Co. F, 2d Cavalry.

Corpl. Nicholas Salor, Co. H, 2d Cavalry.

Corpl. Joseph Elison, Co. E, 10th Infantry.

Private Charles B. Henry, Co. E, 5th Cavalry.

Private Maurice Connell, Co. B, 3d Cavalry.

Private Jacob Bender, Co. F, 9th Infantry.

Private Francis Long, Co. F, 9th Infantry.

Private William Whistler, Co. F, 9th Infantry.

Private Henry Biederbick, Co. G, 17th Infantry.

Private Julius Fredericks, Co. L, 2d Cavalry.

Private James Ryan, Co. H, 2d Cavalry.

Private William A. Ellis, Co. C, 2d Cavalry.

2. In accordance with special instructions from the Secretary of War Lieut. Greely will contract at Disco, Greenland, with Octave Pavy, M. D., who will thereafter remain on duty as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., with the expeditionary force.

3. First Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, acting signal officer and assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, is hereby assigned to the command of the expedition, and is charged with the execution of the orders and instructions given below. He will forward all reports and observations to the Chief Signal Officer, who is charged with the control and supervision of the expedition.

W. B. HAZEN,  
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Officer,  
U. S. A.

WAR DEP., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1881. }

## Instructions No. 72.

The following General Instructions will govern in the establishment and management of the expedition, organized under Special Orders No. 97, War Department, office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., dated June 17, 1881:

The permanent station will be established at the most suitable point north of the eighty-first parallel and contiguous to the coal seam discovered near Lady Franklin Bay by the English expedition of 1875.

After leaving St. Johns, N. F., except to obtain Esquimaux hunters, dogs, clothing, etc., at Disco or Upernivik, only such stops will be made as the condition of the ice necessitates, or as are essential in order to determine the exact location and condition of the stores cached on the eastern coast of Grinnell Land by the English expedition of 1875. During any enforced delays along that coast it would be well to supplement the English depots by such small caches from the steamer's store of provisions as would be valuable to a party retreating southward by boats from Robeson's channel. At each point, where an old depot is examined or a new one established, three brief notices will be left of the visit: one to be deposited in the cairn built or found standing; one to be placed on the north side of it and one to be buried twenty feet north (magnetic) of the cairn. Notices discovered in cairns will be brought away, replacing them, however, by copies.

The steamer should, on arrival at the permanent station, discharge her cargo with the utmost despatch and be ordered to return to St. Johns, N. F., after a careful examination of the seam of coal at that point has been made by the party to determine whether an ample supply is easily procurable. A report in writing on this subject will be sent by the returning vessel. In case of doubt an ample supply must be retained from the steamer's stores.

By the returning steamer will be sent a brief report of proceedings and as full a transcript as possible of all meteorological and other observations made during the voyage.

After the departure of the vessel the energies of the party should first be devoted to the erection of the dwelling house and observatories, after which a sledge party will be sent, according to the proposal made to the Navy Department, to the high land near Cape Joseph Henry.

The sledging parties will generally work in the interests of exploration and discovery. The work to be done by them should be marked by all possible care and fidelity. The outlines of coasts entered on charts will be such only as have actually been seen by the party. Every favorable opportunity will be improved by the sledging parties to determine accurately the geographical positions of all their camps and to obtain the bearing therefrom of all distant cliffs, mountains, islands, etc.

Careful attention will be given to the collection of specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. Such collections will be made as complete as possible; will be considered the property of the Government of the United States, and are to be at its disposal.

Special instructions regarding the meteorological, magnetic, tidal, pendulum, and other observations, as recommended by the Hamburg International Polar Conference, are transmitted herewith.

It is contemplated that the permanent station shall be visited in 1882 and in 1883 by a steam sealer or other vessel, by which supplies for and such additions to the present party as are deemed needful will be sent.

In case such vessel is unable to reach Lady Franklin Bay in 1882 she will cache a portion of her supplies and all of her letters and despatches at the most northerly point she attains on the east coast of Grinnell Land, and establish a small depot of supplies at Littleton Island. Notices of the locality of such depots will be left at one or all of the following places, viz.: Cape Hawks, Cape Sabine, and Cape Isabella.

In case no vessel reaches the permanent station in 1882 the vessel sent in 1883 will remain in Smith's Sound until there is danger of its closing by ice, and, on leaving, will land all her supplies and a party at Littleton Island, which party will be prepared for a winter's stay, and will be instructed to send sledge parties up the east side of Grinnell Land to meet this party. If not visited in 1882 Lieut. Greely will abandon his station not later than Sept. 1, 1883, and will retreat southward by boat, following closely the east coast of Grinnell Land until the relieving vessel is met or Littleton Island is reached.

A special copy of all reports will be made each day, which will be sent home each year by the returning vessel.

The full narrative of the several branches will be prepared

with accuracy, leaving the least possible amount of work afterward to prepare them for publication.

The greatest caution will be taken at the station against fire and daily inspections made of every spot where fire can communicate.

In case of any fatal accident or permanent disability happening to Lieut. Greely the command will devolve on the officer next in seniority, who will be governed by these instructions.

W. B. HAZEN,  
Brig. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

## BAYONET AND SABRE.

A WRITER in the N. Y. *Herald* reports some conversations held at West Point, on the interesting subject of modern weapons, with Gen. Sherman, Howard, and others. Gen. Howard is represented as speaking as follows in regard to the sword practice at the Academy:

"As an exercise it is beneficial; it quickens the eye and steadies the hand."

"Do you think the sword a useful weapon?"

"It has a moral weight; it gives some sense of security."

"With the Indians, for instance?"

"No. On service against the Indians the sabre is always left behind."

"Private the officer's sword?"

"It is a badge of authority."

"A cane would do as well?"

"About the same thing."

"The trowel bayonet," Gen. Howard added, "seems just what is wanted."

Captain Raymond, Corps of Engineers, was found, on inquiry, to hold similar views. He is reported as follows:

"We have had the trowel bayonets tried with some of the troops and they seem to solve the problem. They are a terrible weapon and a useful tool. During the railroad riots some regular troops armed with them were sent to Baltimore, and the exclamations of the roughs when they saw the trowel bayonets upon our Springfield rifles, and thought what wounds they would make, proved their moral value. There was no trouble while the trowels were there."

Gen. Sherman was next accosted, and, as usual, not only spoke directly and incisively on the main question, but furnished a wealth of information and suggestion on many topics connected with it. He said:

"As to the sword, the bayonet and cutting weapons in general which are now used in war, you must look at the conditions that limit their use. The great question in fighting now is that of ammunition. How to supply that and keep up the supply is a difficult problem. Troops are now more than ever likely to shoot away their ammunition and leave themselves without a single round. Of course, old troops will do so in a less degree, but since the facility to shoot has been increased all troops will in certain situations expend five times as much powder and ball as is necessary. Hence the necessity of lightening the soldier's kit and outfit as much as possible to give him more ammunition. This to a great extent must govern the other arms he carries. I think, therefore, a heavy bayonet on the end of his rifle out of the question."

"What do you think, General, of the trowel bayonet, which so many praise as at once a terrible weapon and an intrenching tool?"

"I don't like it at all. The idea about it is that a soldier should use it as a mason does a trowel when he wants to intrench himself. The mischief about it is that the time when a man would need to dig a hole for himself would be one of great excitement, and instead of using it as a trowel he would put it on the end of his rifle and use the whole thing as a spade. He would be pretty sure to twist the barrel of his piece in doing this. As a result you would have your man in a pretty good hole, but he might blow his own head to pieces when he tried to fire at the enemy. There would be no economy in that."

"Would you, then, abolish the bayonet altogether?"

"By no means. I referred before to the rapidity with which men would exhaust their cartridge boxes. If by any chance men were left without ammunition for a few minutes the want of some kind of stabbing weapon might destroy their morale utterly. I think the spring bayonet meets that want. It is a thin rod of steel, sharply pointed, which would be always carried in the gun as a wiper, but which when drawn out and fixed would at once become an effective bayonet. Its weight would be only that of the ordinary wiping rod and much lighter than the old ramrod. If it was necessary to give soldiers an intrenching tool I would furnish them with something like a cheese knife to carry by their side, but not on the end of their rifles."

"Do you think, General, that hand to hand encounters are things of the past altogether?"

"Not at all. They will more than ever occur. The best commander will be he who can bring his men quickest to close quarters under the most favorable circumstances."

"What are these circumstances?"

"Well, perhaps the best would be when the enemy's ammunition was temporarily exhausted."

"Would that be likely to occur with a good service train?"

"Just remember that forty rounds was the old complement for a man. Nowadays they give a man sixty rounds, which is about the limit a man can safely carry. Remember that a body of fresh troops could fire off their sixty rounds in—well, five minutes. They see a few puffs of smoke ahead of them, and they load and fire as fast as their fingers will let them. The trouble of supplying a line of troops in such a rough country as ours, for instance, with ammunition would be considerable, and some hitches could easily occur. Well, say that one such has occurred on the line opposite to me. I see that they have ceased firing. I send out my skirmishers and they are unmolested. I am on them in a rush."

"Why is sixty rounds a maximum?"

"Because ammunition is what we call dead weight, and it presses on the weakest part of the body. You must not put more than a certain weight of that kind upon a man, unless you want to disable him. You must have your cartridges carried to the front during an engagement on mules or horses and dropped behind the fighting line. You must not overload your fighting men. You know a curious fact has come to light about Custer's last fight. He had ridden his men so hard that when they went into the fight they were not, upon dismounting, able to stand, but staggered like drunken men, and in some instances were merely clubbed to death by the Indians. Biding as they rode, laden with ammunition, they were whipped before they could strike a blow. Ammunition is the great problem, as I have said, and whoever in battle can cause his adversary to throw away his cartridges, while using his own only as they do execution, is in the fairest way to win, and he must bring his men to close quarters at the earliest practicable moment."

"Are our officers equal to the requirements of the new order of things in warfare?"

"Our officers are equal to any in the world and as keen as any. I have seen the Prussian, French, and English officers, and have no hesitation in saying that scientifically, and other—



wise ours have as a class no superiors. They are on the lookout for all changes, and are abreast of the world's information in everything pertaining to their business."

"General, my intention at first was to ask you what you thought of the future of the sword. Has it a future?"

"The sword," said the General carelessly, as though there was some magic in the sound of the word, "the sword is scarcely a weapon now. It is an officer's badge of authority, that is all."

"Will the cavalry sabre survive?"

"No, I fear the sabre will have to go. A couple of pistols will probably take its place in the cavalryman's outfit."

#### ADDITIONAL PERSONALS.

SECRETARY LINCOLN left Washington Sunday evening, and spent Monday in New York, going down to Long Branch in the evening.

TWENTY-SIX young Indians from Hampton, Va., visited Norfolk, Va., June 20, and were handsomely entertained.

CHIEF ENGINEER ALBERT S. GREENE, U. S. N., who was recently detached as a member of the board at Philadelphia to examine engineer officers for promotion, arrived in Washington last week with his family, and is visiting his brother-in-law, J. F. Olmstead, Esq.

CHIEF ENGINEER DAVID SMITH, U. S. N., who left nearly two years ago on the *Nipsic*, expected to be with his vessel at Antwerp this month, where his wife, who has been with their little girl in Paris, is to join him.

LIEUT. H. C. HODGES, Jr., who recently graduated at West Point, was in Washington this week, a guest of General Macfely.

We have received a communication from Mr. Chas. R. Buckland, Secretary of the "Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum of New South Wales," about to be established at Sydney in that colony, and intended to occupy a similar position and fulfil the same purpose which the South Kensington Museum, the Bethnal Green Museum, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Patent Office Museum, and the Parkes Museum of Hygiene do in London. Specimens of manufactures, showing the various processes which they undergo, for presentation to the Museum, are asked for, and we are requested to further the objects of the institution by a reference thereto in our columns.

THE *London Standard* states that Col. Gordon ("Chinese Gordon") after a long absence on special employment, has finally decided to return to duty under the War Office, and has been appointed Commander of Engineers at Mauritius.

EX-SECRETARY RICHARD W. THOMPSON has nearly finished his book on "The History of Protection."

CAPT. PRATT, commandant of the Carlisle Training School for Indians, has secured country homes in Bucks county, Pa., for forty Indian children during the school vacation.

GEN. BOYNTON, in a defence of Gen. Thomas against the criticisms of Gen. Badeau's book, says: "Badeau would have been a better historian if he had never been born."

GEN. WHITTLESBY writes to the *Cleveland Herald* of June 14 a sharp letter on the disputed questions concerning the battle of Shiloh, and defends Wallace's division, to which he belonged, against the charge of tardiness. He claims that there was a thorough surprise at Shiloh.

MR. DANIEL B. HANWELL, of Boston, Mass., informs us that he enlisted June 7, 1862, when 12½ years old, in Co. K, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, and was discharged Nov. 20, 1863, at Port Hudson, he being then under 14 years of age. He is anxious to know if a premium has been offered to the youngest person who enlisted during the war. We have not heard of such a reward, but it would be an excellent advertising scheme for some sensational firm or business house to offer one.

MR. JAMES W. ROBINSON, of 64 Federal street, Boston, a graduate of the Military Academy class of 1852, and who resigned from the 1st U. S. Artillery in 1861, has recently published an ingenious and exceedingly useful set of interest, discount, and equation tables. The work is dedicated first to his "alma mater," the U. S. Military Academy, which furnished me (him) the ground work upon which the superstructure of the book is built."

PROF. GREENER does not yet despair of a verdict in favor of Whittaker.

1ST LIEUT. CHARLES G. PENNEY, A. Q. M., 6th Infantry, passed through Chicago last week, en route to his station, White River, Cole. . . . 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., on leave of absence, registered at Hdqrs M. D. Mo. . . . Capt. W. J. Volkmar, 5th Cav. (Lieut.-Colonel and A. D. C.), reported to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Division.

THE Government printing office has recently issued a historical sketch of "The Water Jet as an Aid to Engineering Construction," prepared by L. Y. Schermerhorn, C. E., under the direction of Major Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

THE brother-in-law of Gen. N. A. Miles, Mr. Colgate Hoyt, took possession of a furnished house at Yonkers on the 1st of June, and last week burglars entered and carried off his wedding presents in spite of the warlike presence of General Miles, who was a visitor, and occupied a room on the second floor.

CAPT. CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, has made an excellent translation of H. Höfer's "Contributions to the Theory of Blasting or Military Mining," which has been recently issued in pamphlet form from the Government printing office. Mr. Höfer is Professor at the Royal Imperial School of Mines at Frizbram, Austria.

THE *United Service* for July contains the following articles: "A Forgotten General," by Medical Director E. Shippen, U. S. N., being an account of Gen. William Eaton and his career in Tunis; "Our Militia, State or National," by Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 9th U. S. Infantry; "Superstitions and Legends of the Sea," by Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U. S. N.; "The

Battle of Buena Vista," by J. J. Grindall; "Duty in the Navy," by a Lieutenant U. S. N.; "Major-General George L. Hartsuff," by David Graham Adce; "The Austrian Artillery," by Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.; part 3 of "The Trials of Staff Officers," continuation of "Notes for a History of Steam Navigation," by Rear-Admiral G. H. Preble, U. S. N.; editorial notes, service literature, etc.

ONE of the dealers in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at Annapolis, Md., Mr. Geo. W. Jones, writes June 21, asking us to correct a statement recently published that Messrs. Hopkins and Feldmeyer are the only newdealers in Annapolis. He says: "Any person who has known much of Annapolis within the last nine years would be able to deny this. My store has been known for years as the Main Street Book, Stationery, and News Store." We may add that there is still a third newdealer at Annapolis who sells the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A LETTER of H. B. S. from Camp Spokane, W. T., of May 21, to the *Cour d'Alene Spectator*, gives a pleasant account of the "sheet and pillow case" party of Mrs. A. Pickering, wife of the A. A. Q. M. of the post, which took place on the night of May 19; of a small fire in H. B. S.'s own domestic temple at the fort; and of a hop by the "Bachelors" on May 20. It also notes the arrival of Lieut. Kinzie the same day, and the departure of Paymaster Keefer the next day for Walla Walla. The preceding muster-day was notable for "the really excellent mounted drill of Co. K, 2d Infantry, commanded by Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Infantry, including mounted firing. Every man and horse of the company appeared to do justice to the excellent training which they must have received to produce such results." Corporal O'Brummagem is represented as going to his quarters from this drill, humming these lines:

I'll sing you a song of the good old time,  
When the sojer wore rich attiro;  
He was dressed so nice and looked so fine,  
His coat was blue and his throat was on fire  
With his neck in a stock and his belts so tight;  
And his brasses polished up so bright;  
With his pipe-clayed belts and his shoes so neat,  
Oh! he was a darlin' when seen on a shreet.

Ah! those were the days of the long bright gun,  
Of the twinkling ramrod and a dhrill like fun  
With its "thirteen times," and when, with a shout,  
I've roared, "you recruit! mind your eye! cast about!"  
We marched to parade with fife and drum,  
And brought down the sun with a shot from a gun,  
Then went to the shore and drank like a lord,  
And the Suttler was glad to trust to our word.

We marched to the field in a tar-bucket hat,  
With a knapsack weighing a ton, on the back;  
We marched to the front and were shot like game,  
At sixty yards' distance and no bother to aim.  
We put in a cartridge with three buck and a ball  
And fired it off without "sighting" at all;  
We fixed our bagginsets and charged like fun,  
And the inimy, shure, were the devil to run.

And now times is changed and we're put like a pack  
With an unaisy seat on a Cayuse's back;  
He "bucks" like a tiger; worse than Paddy McDoolle  
When the schoolmaster "horsed" him for playing in school.  
With a rifle just twice as long as my armbum,  
We're expiected for "Siwashes" to make it quite warm,  
To hit him! bageorra! shure devil a bit!  
It's as much as I can, to stick on wid me kit.

To practice at target, they'll take us each day,  
To make us fine marksmen, it's all for, they say,  
But I'm bothered entirely wid the "wet and dry bulb,"  
And the "Botherometer;" shure, it's hard to solve  
The fly marks and scratches in the little black book  
And to figger the "score" bates the company cook.  
But of all the mane troubles I've met in my life,  
Its this stopping the cratur that cuts like a knife.

THE *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, of June 19, says: Lieut. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cavalry, is in town with his family, and will leave for Fort Custer to-morrow. . . . Capt. D. D. Wheeler, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, who has gained a deserved and enviable reputation for his able management of affairs in connection with the Government relief to the sufferers by the flood on the Missouri, arrived at the Metropolitan last evening and will remain in St. Paul during the day.

ADMIRAL COSTA AZEVEDO, of the Brazilian Admiralty, was among the passengers by the *Arawacania*, recently arrived at Liverpool. The Admiral was accompanied by Mr. Trajano de Carvalho, Naval Constructor. The object of their visit to Europe is to contract for the construction of an ironclad ship and a cruiser. We understand that Admiral Azevedo will visit the shipyards of other countries before deciding where these ships shall be built.

THE young people are having a good time in Washington now, even if it does seem a trifle dull to most of their elders. The river is daily enlivened by boating parties in addition to the excursions on the large steamboats. Some of the merriest parties have gone in the Commodore's barge from the Navy-yard since the steam launches *Mayflower* and *Standish* have been there with the cadet engineers from Annapolis. On Saturday afternoon, Miss Pattison, the daughter of the commandant, took a party of invited guests, all young people, including some of the cadets, with her in her father's barge, which was as usual towed down the river by a tug. On the return of the party, all were entertained by Commodore and Mrs. Pattison at their residence. General and Mrs. Sherman invited the members of his staff and their wives and a few of those living near the General's home to meet Colonel Tourtellotte there Saturday evening. It was altogether a family party, for the General and his wife look upon the members of his staff and their families almost as relatives. Only about twenty ladies and gentlemen were present, all of whom were glad of this pleasant opportunity of congratulating Colonel Tourtellotte on his return after

fourteen months absence in Europe. Mrs. Sherman and her son and daughter, Miss Lizzie, will leave towards the close of the month for Newton, Mass., to visit Mrs. Thackara. They will remain there about a month, and then probably go to Oakland, to which place Mrs. Sherman is much attached, having spent several summers there. Mr. Baker, of the Navy, who, in 1879, married a great niece of General and Senator Sherman, is with his wife and baby occupying during the summer Senator Sherman's residence here. The wife and daughter of Paymaster-General Cutler will remain here until August, when he will be retired. After that he will probably take a trip with them. General McKeever and family will go to Long Branch about July 1st, and will visit other resorts of note during the summer.—*Washington Star*.

MR. WALTER N. HILL, who has been employed by the United States authorities at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., in the supervision of the manufacture of explosives, and in the instruction of classes of commissioned officers of the Navy, has tendered his resignation to the Government to accept a private position.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of June 18, says: Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, arrived from Chicago on Thursday, via Fairbault, where he has two sons attending school. He was greeted by hosts of friends, and looks as genial and hearty as ever. He left last evening for Bismarck and London, and will probably return on Thursday next. . . . Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Infantry, came from far-off Fort Robinson, Neb., to attend the examination of his sons at Shattuck School, and is now at the Merchants. Concerning the petition of the Sioux at Pine Ridge Agency to have another agent than Mr. McGillicuddy appointed, the Captain said that he had known for some time of the dissatisfaction against Mr. McGillicuddy, and he was inclined to believe it arose from his having deposed Red Cloud. Of the charges of theft made against the agent in the petition, the Captain had not heard and did not believe them. He further said that McGillicuddy had done more with the Ogalalla Sioux than any before him had ever accomplished, and had succeeded in inducing them to haul their own supplies from the Missouri River to Pine Ridge, a distance of more than 150 miles. . . . Major J. S. Brisbin, 2d Cavalry, reached St. Paul yesterday morning from Fort Keogh, M. T., and left on the noon train for Governor's Island, N. Y., to attend the trial of Captain James Egan, a retired officer of the 2d Cavalry, before a general court-martial. . . . Second Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, 5th Infantry, passed through the city yesterday en route to Fort Keogh, M. T., returning from leave of absence. . . . Chaplain J. H. Macomber, U. S. A., arrived from Fort Custer yesterday. . . . Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry, reached St. Paul from Fort Custer yesterday.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of June 20, says: Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th Infantry, arrived in St. Paul from Bismarck yesterday, and will remain several days in the city. The captain has, for four years, been in charge of the Indians recently removed to Standing Rock from Fort Keogh, and expresses real sorrow at being parted from them. He says it was pitiable to see the reluctance with which they left Keogh. One Indian said to him: "You may burn my tepee and kill my stock; you have \$90 I have earned—keep that, but do not make me leave here." Captain Ewers will have charge of the 600 Cheyennes left at Keogh, and rather expects that 200 of the Southern Cheyennes will be sent to live with the others, and utilize the 600 acres of broken ground.

THE *Washington Star* reports the following among the purchasers of lots on the Stone estate, Columbia Heights, which was recently purchased by Gen. Sherman's brother John, with others: Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; General Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Minister to Chili; Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Col. John M. Bacon, U. S. A.; Lieut. Asher C. Baker, U. S. N.; Lieut. Keeler, U. S. N.; Mr. Geo. N. Lamphere, Dr. D. S. Lamb, Thomas J. Murphy, C. H. Carrington, J. M. March, Hiram Mitchell, William Lambren, Sae M. Cary, John Orme Cole, Mrs. Eliza E. Bigger, John R. Kendrick, A. E. Boone, Mrs. Lavinia Young, Mrs. Susan Gangerew, Capt. Eugene L. Grant, Capt. A. M. Judson, and David Kelleth. Many of these purchasers are intending to erect fine residences. Lieut. Baker has already begun to build on his handsome lots at the corner of 14th street and Princeton. This site is described by William Winthrop in one of his works as "the finest possible about Washington. It is a terrace, two miles north of Pennsylvania avenue, and commands the vista of the Potomac, all the plain of the city, with oaks of first dignity." It is reached by the 14th street horse cars, the terminus of which is opposite the entrance to the grounds. Of Washington itself, Dr. W. H. Russell says in one of his letters: "Washington has in a few years undergone greater changes for the better than any place in the United States. It is strange that English travellers—at least if we are to judge from recent books of travel—seldom come to a capital in every way worthy of inspection. In the two latest and best books of travel there is no mention of it at all. It is now incomparably the most beautiful city in the Union; the streets broad, asphalted, or well paved, lined with trees, no longer strike right and left into illimited distances of unoccupied space."

THE *Madison (Wis.) State Journal*, of June 16, says: The lecture at Assembly Hall, last evening, by Captain King, U. S. A., called forth an audience of intelligence and culture, and of large dimensions. The lecture was very interesting and instructive, and was listened to with the deepest attention throughout. Custer's massacre was graphically described, and the description was materially aided by drawings, executed by the captain for the occasion. Every movement of the dashing cavalryman from the time he left



the mouth of the Rosebud, on June 22, till his death, was followed and noted, this portion of the lecture being especially thrilling and exciting. The customs and habits of the different tribes of Indians were described in a most instructive manner, and the lecture in all its bearings was very pleasing.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending June 23, 1881: Chaplain David Wills, at 2025 H street, en route to join station in Department of Columbia; 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 10th Infantry, at 734 12th street, on leave; 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét, at 1717 I street, 7 days leave from Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Robert London, 5th Cavalry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Assistant Inspector General, A. Baird, at 122 Rhode Island avenue, reporting for duty with Inspector General. Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th, Infantry, at St. James Hotel, on leave; Surgeon J. P. Wright, Medical Department, at Ebbitt House, on leave.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending June 23, 1881: Army.—1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton, 1st Artillery; Asst. Surgeon L. M. Mans. Navy.—Commo. John H. Uphur, Pay Director A. H. Gilman, Paymaster Albert D. Bacho, Master Samuel Seabury, Comdr. Montgomery Seward, Cadet Midshipmen Robert F. Lopez, Edwin H. Tillman, James B. Cahoon, J. L. Schock, and Charles P. George; Cadet Engineer Walter R. Addicks.

COMDR. Seward visited Washington last week, and paid his respects to the Secretary of the Navy, and had several conferences with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance on matters pertaining to the business of the Bureau.

Mrs. BESSIE CHANDLER, the eldest daughter of Captain Ralph Chandler, U. S. Navy, was married at 3 o'clock p. m., Saturday last, June 18th, at St. James Church, Batavia, N. Y., by the Rev. H. L. Everest, to Mr. Le Roy Parker, a prominent lawyer of Flint, Mich. The ushers were Mr. Gad Worthington, Mr. Arthur Clark and Mr. John Hewitt of Batavia and her cousin, Mr. Lawrence Turnure, of New York city. The bridesmaids were four in number, and included the sister of the bride, Miss Mary Chandler, Miss Townsend, of Albany and her cousin, Miss Mabel Redfield of Detroit, Mich. The bride's dress was from Worth's, an India muslin, embroidered in lilacs of the valley over satin, in which she looked sweeter by far than the conventional bride usually does. The ceremony was after the full Episcopal service, including the ring, the wedding being a notable one—the church being crowded to its utmost capacity, as Miss Chandler has for years been the acknowledged belle of Batavia, and a general favorite in society wherever she appears. She is a brunette, with an extremely lovely face and very commanding figure, while her fine education and literary tastes have developed unusually fine conversational powers, so that her loss will be keenly felt in the circle which she has left for her Michigan home. After the wedding there was a large reception at the home of her uncle, Major Glowacki, one of the Polish exiles, who has made Batavia his home. Both of Miss Chandler's grandfathers, like her father, were men of large reputation and culture, Judge Chandler being a well known lawyer of western New York, while her maternal grandfather, Hon. Heman J. Redfield, was a very prominent Democratic lawyer and politician, being the Collector of the port of New York during the Fillmore administration. Miss Chandler has contributed at various times to several publications, including "Scribner's Monthly."

GEN. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Adjutant General Dept. of the Platte, Omaha; Gen. Delos B. Sackett, Inspector General, Washington, and Major J. C. Breckinridge, Assistant Inspector General, with Mrs. Breckinridge, were at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday of this week.

The cadets at West Point, and the middies at Annapolis, are out of humor at the abolishment at both academies of the use of tobacco in any and every form. In an editorial concerning it the Chicago Tribune approves of Gen. Howard's action, as follows: "Secretary Lincoln isn't blamed for the new order prohibiting the use of tobacco at West Point. The cadets charge it up to Gen. O. O. Howard, the commandant. Whoever caused it to be issued it is a good order. The boys will learn to poison themselves with tobacco soon enough after they get into the Army. If they can be kept from using it in their youth, when they are growing, it may not injure them so much afterwards."

MASTERS JOHN C. W. BROOKS, E. R. Gilman, and John M. Carson, all of Washington, and pupils of the Emerson Institute, have just passed excellent examinations at West Point, and been duly admitted to the Military Academy. They will go into camp with their class on the 1st of July. Young Brooks is a son of Chief Engineer Brooks, U. S. N., and Gilman a son of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gilman, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Latta, Adjutant General of the State, attended the commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, their Alma Mater, at Lancaster, Pa., last week.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY is lecturing through Pennsylvania on "Thomas Jefferson."

It is related that when President Garfield signed Gen. Lew Wallace's commission as Minister to Turkey, he wrote across its face:

"Ben Hur—J. A. G."

The Secretary of War will make a trip to the Yellowstone and the posts on the Missouri this summer. He will be accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sackett, the Inspector General, a few other officers and some civilian friends.

LIEUT. WOOD, of the Navy, on duty with the United States Fish Commission, has gone to the New England coast for the summer.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.

THE retirement from active service in the State forces of Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molinex, is a loss to the Militia or National Guard, not only of New York but of the whole country. He is of the class of officers, unfortunately too few, whose aim has always been to lift the State troops from the old fuss and feathers' rut, and place them on a par with any and all organizations at home and abroad. For some time back it has been known to a few of the General's friends that he contemplated resigning. Every effort possible was made to cause him to reconsider his determination, but without avail, and the proper papers were duly forwarded for the approval of the commander-in-chief. Though his resignation had not been accepted at last account, like the old campaigner that he is, he has cut off all avenues of retreat so that his determination should be final. His loss to the service is most deeply felt by the officers and men of his brigade, who, in the few short years in which he has been their commander, have learned to love him, not only for his brilliant qualities as a leader, but for his watchfulness and care for the well being of individuals of his command, no matter how insignificant their position.

Brevet Major-General Edward L. Molinex first became identified with the National Guard of the State of New York in 1854, when he joined the celebrated "Brooklyn City Guard," and passed through the several grades of non-commissioned rank, his membership being terminated by his acceptance of an important mission to South America. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was one of the first to volunteer in defence of the Union, enrolling himself as a member of the second company of the 7th regiment, and serving throughout the preliminary campaign in which that regiment was engaged. He was one of the foremost promoters of the 23d regiment of Brooklyn; as brigade inspector he was largely instrumental in organizing the 11th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and was subsequently unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the 23d regiment. In August, 1862, he raised the 159th regiment New York Volunteers, as lieutenant-colonel, was mustered into the United States service in November following as full colonel, and with the regiment assigned to the Banks' expedition, the 159th subsequently being the first regiment to land at Baton Rouge, La. He commanded a detachment of Gen. Banks' Army, protecting the right wing of the main body, during the fight against Port Hudson. At the battle of Irish Bend (April 14, 1863), while leading a charge, Col. Molinex was severely wounded, a rifle ball entering his mouth just as he uttered the rallying cry, "Forward New York!" taking off a large piece of his upper jaw, and passing out at the centre of the left cheek. The "Draft Riots" occurring while he was home on sick leave, he offered his services to Gen. Butler, and did effective duty on "boat service" on the river front during those troubles. Returning to the front in July, he was appointed assistant inspector-general on the staff of Major-General Franklin, being subsequently made acting provost marshal-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. In the spring of 1864 he was made military commander of the La Fouché District, La., was afterward assigned the duty of organizing "State Troops," or independent companies of Louisiana scouts, and upon the construction of the celebrated dam at Alexandria, given command of all the United States forces north of the Red River. Ordered north with his command, he joined Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred, July 25, 1864, but ten days afterwards, having in the meantime organized a provisional division, re-joined Gen. Sheridan in the Valley, participating in all the engagements and battles of that campaign, and being promoted brigadier-general by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and zeal at Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Creek. Returning to the Department of the South early in 1865, Gen. Molinex was placed in charge of the works at Savannah, and later given command of Fort Pulaski and Tybee. While here he was instrumental in saving the ship *Lawrence*, in recognition of which service the New York Board of Underwriters voted him a service of plate. In June ensuing he was military commander of the District of Northern Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta. He seized and secured to the United States Government Confederate coin and bullion to a very large amount, capturing \$188,000 from Jefferson Davis, over 70,000 bales of cotton, quartermaster and commissary stores, aggregating \$10,000,000, and government buildings and factories of great value. His administration of affairs was marked by firmness and wisdom, and by his uniform courtesy and kindness, coupled with his bold administration of military law, he won the esteem of the whole community. On the termination of active hostilities, Gen. Molinex returned to civil life, with the rank of major-general by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

On the retirement of Major-General H. B. Duryea, 2d New York Division, General Molinex was appointed to that command Aug. 31, 1868, subject to confirmation by the Senate, but politics intervened, and the confirmation was not received. Gen. John B. Woodward being nominated and confirmed by the Governor and Senate. In June, 1879, on the discharge of Gen. Beebe, Gen. Molinex was unanimously chosen as his successor, and from that date a new era dawned on the militia. Most fortunately for the General, the 11th Brigade was ripe for progress, and officers and men were ready to second every effort of their commander to lift them from the slough of militiaism. The first grand break was the organization of a signal corps, under his immediate direction, the corps being organized out of details from the three regiments and the battery composing the brigade. Previous to this, however, and in his first general order assuming command, Gen. Molinex paved the way for his future improvements. In this order he gave a knock-down blow to the old fashioned principles of militia, by stating that "the unnecessary intrusion of military affairs upon the attention of officers and soldiers at their respective places of business not only occasions inconvenience, and at times injury, to individuals, but it is detrimental to the service. It is, therefore, hereby ordered that this shall be avoided as far as is consistent with good order and military discipline. A careful and systematic transaction of routine business, at hours not occupied in the ordinary vocations of life, will do much towards relieving the National Guard of features which have doubtless deterred many from entering its ranks."

His choice of a staff was a most happy one. Every man was selected for his ability in his separate department, and all were expected to contribute their share to the general work. It seemed to the brigade commander that it was necessary that he should be conversant with every detail necessary for the correct completion of the duties which he had promised to perform, and to this end maps were prepared of the city of Brooklyn containing complete information necessary to military operations

in fighting mobs, such as the names of streets, public parks, street railroads, railroad depots and ferry landings, a profile of the river front, the character of every block, number of inhabitants per square yard, their temper, nationality and occupation, and as far as practicable every material circumstance which would enable a commanding officer to form a reasonable prediction as to what opposition was to be expected in any ward of the city, and what the nature of the opposition would be; also the location of all armories, arsenals, fire engine houses, police stations, prisons, public and prominent buildings, with their facilities for employment in offensive or defensive operations. These maps were prepared by Maj. Richard H. Poillon, brigade engineer and a graduate of West Point, and were most complete in every detail. In addition, the commanding officers of organizations were also required to prepare outline maps showing the route of march of their commands from their armories if called upon to rendezvous at given points, with alternative routes should the original line of march be rendered impracticable. Further they were required to formulate plans for the protection of their armories, the providing of means of lighting the same should the supply of gas be cut off at any time through accident or by design; the subsistence of their men in case of active service and, finally to prepare a list, to be kept accessible in their headquarters, of such officers and men as would prove most available in the event of engineering operations being found necessary to be undertaken.

These were indeed innovations, yet they were most cheerfully complied with, for the commanding officers felt their necessity, while the company officers, who were required to perfect their share of the work and thereby acquire the necessary knowledge without seeming display, were fain to confess that until this time they had little dreamed of the full extent of their responsibility assumed when accepting the commission of the Commander-in-Chief of the State. By these preparations to be ever ready in time of need the officers and men were made to feel that they were something more than mere play soldiers, to be ordered out on occasions of ceremony or escort, and as a consequence all were prompt to second the slightest hint for a chance for their improvement; and a feeling of confidence was awakened in the rank and file which was destined to largely increase the efficiency of the brigade. They felt that they were always ready to meet any emergency, be it ever so pressing, and though mere volunteer soldiers, banded together in many cases by the ties of sociability, the energy infused by the brigade commander had made them feel that the oath taken on their enlistment was one which bound them as the protectors of the lives and properties of the citizens of Brooklyn. Having demonstrated to the officers and men of his brigade their duties as militiamen, the General next turned his hand to the acquainting of his command with their duties if called upon for field service; and to this end arranged the field day and skirmish drill on Staten Island in October, 1879. This field day was a most pronounced success, yet but few will ever know the amount of time and labor expended in perfecting its details. How place after place was suggested, examined and discarded, and when finally the Silver Lake property was settled upon the work required to satisfactorily complete all the minutiae necessary for the carrying out of the drill and the avoidance of accidents. A full report of this field day was published in the JOURNAL of Oct. 18, 1879. Following on the heels of this practical field drill the several commands were in November of the same year called upon to demonstrate their ability to meet and suppress a riotous mob. Each regimental commander was directed to act on his own account, and the systems thus shown were to be judged by officers invited for that purpose, and the most complete, if found practicable, adopted for the use of the brigade on all future occasions. The result of this drill was most satisfactory, and proved that the example of the brigade commander had not been overlooked, for each of the three regiments of the 11th Brigade exhibited a system of its own. These systems were carefully weighed, and that perfected by Col. Wm. H. Brownell, 47th regt., was finally approved. (A full description of this street riot duty was published in the JOURNAL of Dec. 6, 1879.) How successful this system has proved may be taken from the fact that it is now in use in the National Guard of half a dozen States, and that Col. Brownell is almost weekly in receipt of requests for extra copies of the pamphlet, describing the drill, printed for the use of his command. Even the father of the Revised Tactics, the lamented Gen. Upton, while on a visit to Brooklyn, requested Gen. Molinex to have this street riot drill illustrated for his benefit, and after witnessing its complete formation of attack and defence he was most enthusiastic in its praise. (See JOURNAL of Nov. 20, 1880.)

Street parades and ceremonies were never a feature advocated by Gen. Molinex; still he had an up-hill job to make others believe that State troops could be taught their duty as soldiers without infringing unnecessarily on the time of officers and men. After repeated refusals from the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn, he, however, secured the privilege of using the grounds of Fort Greene for an evening drill, and before the military authorities of the State, the officers of the city and county, and the general and field officers of the 1st and 2d Divisions, a field drill in night attack and defence was illustrated which will long be remembered by those whose good luck it was to be present on that occasion. It was made a volunteer drill, yet the ranks of each of the three infantry organizations were as full as though they had been ordered out for review and parade in the armory, while in the battery every man was accounted for. The General thus proved that it was not necessary to call the individual man from their daily avocations in order that they might be taught their duties as National Guardsmen for the suppression of mobs and the protection of the public, but that with the rudimentary work of the armory drill room and with just such drills as those of Staten Island, Bedford avenue, and Fort Greene, a sufficient amount of field duty could be learned to prove to officers and men that if called upon suddenly for active service by the Commander-in-Chief of the State or Country, they would know what to do and how to do it. These are facts well worth pondering upon, and imitating by every division, brigade, and regimental commander in the militia or National Guard of every State in the Union. In recognition of his ability as a soldier, Gen. Molinex was appointed one of the commission on the revision of the Military Code of the State of New York, and as such labored most assiduously for the benefit of the troops. Unfortunately the revised Code, though having numerous salient points well worthy of the thought and attention of the officers of the State forces, was swamped by the fact that one or two changes, notably the abolition of the dress uniform (swallow tail coat) was unanimously recommended. How wise this recommendation has been proved by the recent drills at Prospect Park, and the full dress parade of the two divisions on Decoration Day; yet at the time of the introduction of the new law, so bitter were its opponents, that every device, even to that of calumny, was resorted to. We do not here need to repeat the speeches or expressions made during those meetings for the consideration of the revised code, but in order to show how ill timed were the remarks of certain of its opponents on the record of at least one member of the commission, who was stigmatized as but a tyro in his knowledge



of the duties of a soldier, we print the following war record of Gen. Molineux:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION—BREVETS, ETC., SENT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT VARIOUS TIMES.

*Lieut.-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.*—I have the honor to call attention to the valuable services rendered the Government by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Molineux, and would respectfully request that he be commissioned a major-general of volunteers for brevet for gallant and meritorious services during the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, and especially in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

*Major-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A.*—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the great zeal and general efficiency as an officer as well as to his high character as a gentleman of Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux. I bear in especial remembrance the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the delicate and responsible duties of post and district commander at Augusta, Ga.

*Major-Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A.*—Gen. Molineux commanded brigades and divisions under me in the Red River Campaign and Shenandoah Valley, and on numerous occasions behaved with conspicuous gallantry, particularly at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

*Major-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. A.*—Gen. Molineux has rendered himself deserving of the highest commendation by his strict attention to duty, his bravery, and his devotion to those requirements that make a true man and thorough soldier.

*Major-Gen. C. Grover, U. S. A.*—Wherever he has served Gen. Molineux has been regarded as one of the most valuable and deserving officers in the Service, and has always been selected for positions of honor and trust, and assigned to commands above his rank. He served under my command for over three years, and was always distinguished for efficiency, faithfulness, and gallantry in the field.

*Major-Gen. H. W. Birge, U. S. A.*—Gen. Molineux is a gentleman of unblemished character, the purest patriotism and loyalty, and an officer of distinguished gallantry, ability, and merit. In every position in which he has been placed he has discharged the duties of his office with a fidelity, ability, and zeal which cannot be too highly commended, and has won as an officer and a gentleman the confidence and esteem of superior officers and the troops serving under him. In the presence of the enemy his disposition of the forces under his command has been skillful and judicious, and in action his gallantry conspicuous.

*Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. Vols.*—Gen. E. L. Molineux, having been assigned to the important Post of Augusta, governed it and the adjacent district during the spring and summer of 1865 with great ability and success. His troops were kept in excellent condition and the many delicate and difficult duties of his position were discharged to entire satisfaction.

*Hon. Moses F. Odell, Henry C. Murphy, A. M. Wood, Geo. B. Lincoln, Jesse C. Smith, and other prominent citizens of Brooklyn.*—We unite in giving our testimony to the sterling worth, not only as a good citizen, a man of ability and strict integrity of character, but as a patriot and a soldier, of Gen. E. L. Molineux.

The record of Gen. Molineux is one of which his fellow-citizens at home feel justly proud. His time and his energies have been faithfully and honestly devoted to his country's cause, and that constantly in the field; and it affords us pleasure to learn that he has never been an instant behind time in the performance of any duty whatever.

He is characteristically prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty and relation of life.

#### MILITARY COMMANDER—DISTRICT OF NORTHERN GEORGIA.

*Opinions of Public Press of Augusta, Ga.*—"We have heard no complaint of Gen. Molineux's exercise of authority. He has issued no orders except those which are absolutely necessary, and which the health and welfare of the citizens called for.

"By his conciliatory policy he has made a host of firm and warm friends in our midst. The City of Augusta was never more orderly and quiet than at present. Law-breakers have become good citizens, well-knowing that if they were otherwise they would be promptly arrested and punished. As long as it is deemed necessary to keep Augusta and vicinity under military law, we hope we shall have the pleasure of remaining under the just and equitable rule of Gen. Molineux."

*The Common Council of Augusta testified.*—"By his uniform courtesy and kindness, and his bold administration of military law, Gen. Molineux has won the esteem of our whole community. The good order which exists in our city is attributable wholly and solely to his management and efficiency."

"His laborious exertions have brought order out of chaos, and given us a well-regulated system of affairs."

*The Mayor and leading citizens of Augusta united in the following testimonial.*—"Learning that you are about to retire from the Army and resume the pursuits of civil life, some of us who have observed the manner in which you have discharged your duties since you were assigned to the command of this post desire to convey to you an expression of our high appreciation of your character and our satisfaction with your military administration. Impressed with the necessity of maintaining the authority of the Government, you have at the same time comprehended the importance of encouraging the growth of a loyal sentiment in the people embraced within your command. You have not relaxed the discipline necessary to maintain order, but you have respected civil liberty. You have required on the part of all with whom you have held official intercourse a clear recognition of the authority of the Government of the United States; but at the same time you have respected the rights of the citizen. Your duties have been onerous, sometimes difficult; and the discharge of them has involved a grave responsibility. But while you have not shrunk from these, you have known how to respect the delicate relations which exist between yourself and your fellow-citizens of Georgia. We shall ever cherish a sincere respect for you, based on a knowledge of your character exhibited under circumstances well calculated to test it."

In conclusion, we would say that General Molineux has ever been one of the most active and generous supporters of the National Guard. He was one of the original Directors of the National Rifle Association, and materially aided in the development of the rifle shooting movement. His literary labors on behalf of military education have not been insignificant, he having found time in the midst of the active duties of 1862 to engage in an extensive correspondence with the Governors and Adjutant-Generals of the Northern States on "the propriety of introducing military, naval, and gymnastic training into the public schools of America." The elaborate scheme devised by him was favorably received and adopted in various schools and seminaries, its advantages being practically exemplified in the cadet system of Boston, Mass.

His determination to retire from the service of the State was communicated to his military family in the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,  
BROOKLYN, June 6, 1881.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23.—It is with feelings of regret that I announce to the officers of my staff that I will shortly forward to general headquarters my resignation from the State service, for reasons of a strictly personal and business character.

In conveying this intimation of my intention to retire from the National Guard, I desire to express to each and every member of the Eleventh Brigade Staff my appreciation of the alacrity and ability evinced by them in the discharge of every military duty, and to return my sincere thanks for the cheerful and soldierly support they have at all times afforded me in every undertaking looking to the welfare of the brigade.

There have been occasions when the reasons for certain measures have not been clearly apparent; but in no instance have the wishes and instructions of the brigadier general commanding failed of being fully carried out or unhesitatingly obeyed, and without question.

In everything that constitutes the perfect and complete military family, the Eleventh Brigade Staff has been all that the most exacting criticism could demand; and it is with unqualified pride and approbation that your commanding officer places upon record his recognition of the fidelity to duty displayed by the members of his staff individually and collectively, and his high appreciation of their worth as citizen soldiers and members of the National Guard.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX, Brigadier General.

THE INSPECTION OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.—Brevet Major and Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st U. S. Artillery, having been, at the request of the Governor of Connecticut, assigned to the duty of inspecting and mustering the forces of that State, by orders from the War Department, U. S. A., makes the following concise report on the conclusion of his labors:

FORT TRUMBULL, CONN., June 5, 1881.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders No. 74, c. s., from Headquarters Department of the East, and General Orders No. 4, c. s., from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of the muster and inspection of the National Guard of the State of Connecticut, during the month of May:

*First Regiment.*—Every officer was present at muster, and only twenty enlisted men were absent—one-half being from one company. Three companies had out every man, and four others had but one absentee each. This excellent showing is the natural result of the harmonious working of the field, staff, and line officers. All seemed to be working together for the common good, and for the advancement of their regiment to the first place in the National Guard. Three companies of this regiment are excellent—decidedly the best in the State—three are very good, two are good, and two are bad. These last (C and D) are a dead weight upon this otherwise fine regiment, and its efficiency would be greatly increased if these companies were eliminated. The drill of three companies (B, F, and K) was a surprise; it was so thorough. The execution of the manual by Co. B was equal to any that I have ever seen.

In the care and condition of arms and accoutrements this regiment did not do itself credit; and it was surprising that companies that were so well up in all other respects should make such a poor showing in this.

This regiment excelled in the condition of its records; the books and papers of Cos. B, F, and K are models of accuracy and neatness.

*Second Regiment.*—Two companies of this regiment are excellent, three are very good, and five are good. There is not a poor company in it. It particularly excelled in the care of arms and accoutrements. A percentage of 94.39 of the total strength was present for muster. But three officers and twenty-eight men were absent.

*Third Regiment.*—Although this regiment had fewer men upon its rolls than either of the others, yet it had 127 officers and men absent—nearly as many as the other three regiments combined. One company alone had more absentees than the ten companies of the 1st regiment. The best company in this regiment is inferior to the worst of the 2d. Two are fair; the others are poor, one being decidedly bad. Attendance, discipline, and instruction was generally poor. There seemed to be a lack of interest exhibited by the officers and men not observable in any other regiment.

*Fourth Regiment.*—This regiment has two companies that are excellent—among the best in the State—two others are good, two others are fair, two are poor, and one bad—decidedly bad.

*Fifth Battalion.*—This organization is not a credit to the National Guard. The officers, with the exception of the captain of Co. A, are deficient in knowledge of their duties and drill. The discipline is poor, and instruction bad. It excelled in the care of its uniforms, and failed in care of quarters and attention to its company records.

Co. A presented a fine appearance, and with its present captain will make a good company. Co. D is utterly unreliable: no discipline—no instruction—nothing to recommend it.

*Artillery.*—This command is remarkably good when the disadvantages under which they labor are taken into consideration. A battery that is horsed but twice a year cannot be expected to excel in drill, yet both platoons did well. There is a lack of discipline in the second platoon.

The greatest deficiency in the National Guard is the lack of discipline in many of the companies. It is no doubt difficult to assemble together men who meet daily on a social equality, and make them change the citizen into the soldier for one day in the week, but such defects as talking, gazing about, chewing tobacco, and spitting in the ranks could be, and should be, corrected.

Another deficiency is the want of knowledge of many of the officers, particularly a knowledge of tactics. I recommend that schools for officers and non-commissioned officers be established in every company, with weekly recitations; that short and easily-learned lessons be given; that each officer and non-commissioned officer be required to learn every lesson thoroughly, word for word, as given in the tactics; that each should be marked for his recitation, according to its value; and that each captain be required to render monthly reports of recitations to the regimental commander. A regimental order, giving the monthly standing of the different companies in the regiment, would perhaps stimulate competition and be of benefit.

Officers never had finer material to work with than the officers of the National Guard. It is composed of a remarkably fine lot of young men—intelligent and quick to receive instruction. Wherever there is any deficiency in a company, it is directly traceable to want of capacity in the officers, either to ignorance or indifference—generally the former. I recommend that the attention of officers be directed to par. IX, Upton's Tactics, relating to command. Most of the officers do not require this, but some do, and there is a lack of uniformity in the different regiments. It is very certain that if a command is given without animation and snap, it

will be executed in the same way. A command to a soldier needs to be given as a command, not as a request.

With the exception of the 2d regiment and a few companies in the other regiments, the care and condition of arms and accoutrements was not what it should have been. The system of having an armorer to each company, to care for the arms, and relieving each man from responsibility for the condition of his particular rifle, I do not think a good one. How to take care of his rifle is a necessary part of the education of a soldier, and if his company was called into active service, he would not know how to keep his rifle serviceable, and the armorer could not take care of all.

I recommend that, in addition to the supervision of the armorer, each man be directed to look after his own rifle, and be encouraged in taking pride in keeping it clean. The objection given to this, is that the men cannot get time to clean their rifles. The answer is, that what the 2d regiment can do the others can do.

It is recommended that Cos. C and I, 1st Regiment, Co. F, 3d regiment, Co. C, 4th regiment, and Co. D, 5th Battalion, be disbanded.

Very respectfully, etc.,

TULLY MCCREA,

Captain 1st Artillery, and Brevet Major U. S. Army.

Adjutant-General Harmon has issued an order disbanding five companies—the Ingersoll Guards, of Rockville, Co. C, and the Dexter Guards, of Windsor Locks, Co. I, both of the 1st regiment; the Sayles Rifles, of Putnam, Co. F, 3d regiment; the Minor Guards, of Stamford, Co. C, 4th regiment, and the Buckingham Guards, a colored company of Norwich, Co. D, 5th Battalion.

Major McCrea has prepared a table of the standing of the several organizations, the maximum rating per company being 53. These ratings are based on attendance, discipline, instruction, military appearance, care and condition of arms, uniforms and quarters, knowledge of duties, and company books and papers, the company officers being rated specially. The ratings are as follows:

*First Regiment.*—Present 570, absent 20; total 590. Ratings: Co. A, 40; B, 47; C, 16; D, 33; E, 37; F, 45; G, 33; H, 39; I, 19; K, 46; total rating, 355; highest possible, 530.

*Second Regiment.*—Present 522, absent 31; total 553. Ratings: Co. A, 44; B, 38; C, 40; D, 41; E, 38; F, 41; G, 39; H, 38; I, 41; K, 36; total rating, 396; highest possible, 530.

*Third Regiment.*—Present 349, absent 127; total 476. Ratings: Co. A, 23; B, 32; C, 20; D, 25; E, 24; F, 16; G, 22; I, 36; K, 22; total rating, 214; highest possible, 477.

*Fourth Regiment.*—Present 418, absent 77; total 495. Ratings: Co. A, 29; B, 41; C, 19; D, 36; E, 41; F, 35; G, 27; I, 29; K, 32; total rating, 289; highest possible, 477.

*Fifth Battalion (Colored).*—Present 205, absent 33; total 238. Ratings: Co. A, 29; B, 23; C, 26; D, 15; total rating, 93; highest possible, 212.

*Artillery.*—Present 65, absent 7; total 72. Ratings: 1st platoon, 35; 2d platoon, 26; total rating, 61; highest possible, 100.

In General Orders the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are extended to Major McCrea, for his able, impartial, and thorough inspection of the National Guard. The good effects of the inspection are already evident, and will undoubtedly be lasting. The duty was not a pleasant one, but it was performed in such an impartial manner that the major leaves many friends in the Connecticut National Guard.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago portion of the 1st Brigade, except Battery D, paraded on Decoration Day, this being the first brigade parade this year. The commands generally turned out in small numbers, in the following order: Lieut.-Col. Weiler's 1st Cavalry, with 70 saddles, had the right; immediately following Gen. Torrence and staff. The infantry column followed, with the 2d regiment, Lieut.-Col. Hennessey in the lead. This command had about 170 men in line, and was in fatigue uniforms.

Next came the 1st, under Col. Edgar D. Swain, with ten companies, 250 men, in full dress uniform, followed by the 6th, Col. W. H. Thompson commanding, with 175 men. The Scotch battalion of this command, Companies G and H, attracted a good deal of attention, clad in their Highland uniform and accompanied by their pipers. The 16th Battalion (colored), two companies, brought up the rear, with 75 men in fatigue uniform.

There is a lack of enthusiasm among the men, superinduced by an entire disregard of the wishes and wants of the National Guard on the part of the Legislature just adjourned; and by an intense feeling of dislike of officers and men, of the brigade commander.

It is openly asserted that he is utterly indifferent to the responsible duties of his high office, and that he devotes no time to it excepting to ride at the head of the column on parade days. His office is the only one having a life tenure in the State, and the commands feel that indifference at the head, which is liable to continue during the life time of the incumbent, is such a discouraging feature, that it is useless for them to labor for success and esprit de corps.

Indeed many of them are not backward in asserting that this indifference and inattention is chargeable to a want of knowledge and an indisposition to devote the necessary time to learn his duties. They read the glowing accounts of the doings of brigade commanders and their troops, in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, in the JOURNAL, and in reprints of the same in the Chicago dailies, and feel disgusted. They know that the rank and file of the 1st Brigade here is not a whit inferior to that of their confederates of New York and other States; and they possess ambition enough to desire to rival the crack New York brigades, and feel that their official head is not in sympathy with this laudable desire.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, having been made aware of this condition of things, has set its interviewers at work. The paper has published the opinions of all the leading officers, who unite as one in expressing their want of confidence in the leader. It must by no means be inferred that there is a laxity of soldierly discipline here. Forbearance has simply ceased to be a virtue. And for over two years respect for rank has caused them slowly to see the disintegration of their commands, and the opportunity having been given them to express their opinions as citizens, they, though shrinking from it, reluctantly have simply revealed the truth so long attempted to be concealed.

What the upshot will be cannot at this time be predicted. Though it is hardly to be presumed after this frank expression of all the field officers and many of the line, that Gen. Torrence will have the poor taste to continue to let his prerogative of a life position stand in the way of the future success of the brigade. Neither is it to be expected that Gov. Cullom, who is the commander-in-chief, will let this outspoken and respectful protest pass by unnoticed. If he does, there can be but one explanation for the same, and that is, that political considerations outweigh those of a military nature. We shall see which in this case is supreme.

The 1st regiment has inaugurated a season of out door battalion drills, which are to be continued every Friday until further orders. At the first drill the battalion was ordered to move at 7 o'clock, but it was 35 minutes later before the command was ready. It was formed in eight companies, having 110 muskets in line, equalized, ranging from 12 to 18 files. The adjutant should strive to consume less time in



forming the command. Col. Swain, who was present, felt somewhat indisposed and turned the command over to Lt.-Col. E. B. Knox. The battalion moved from the armory in column of fours, and proceeded to the Lake Park, some two blocks distant. The first movement executed was on "right into line." This was fairly well rendered. Some of the left guides, however, particularly in the 2d and 4th companies, were slow and careless. In the formation of "companies left front into line" the 2d company hesitated, and consequently lost distance in the column. The battalion was next formed "on right into line." Very few of the companies executed the "right turn" properly, and the 5th company was remarkably slow in dressing, only the 1st and 8th companies came to a support arms. The commander gave the command "right shoulder arms" before "guides post," which error he repeated several times during the drill. An advance in line was then made. The colors and general guides came on the line promptly, but did not preserve an alignment, and the line was somewhat serpentine. It is proper to say that all this time a stiff breeze was blowing from the north east, and on the railroad tracks, running parallel with the drill ground, there was a constant passing of trains, which, by their rolling and rattling and puffing of engines, created such a din as frequently to render commands unintelligible. The line was marched to the rear by fours left about. The commander of the 1st company did not hear any command, and the other companies of the right wing misunderstood it and attempted to get to the rear in some way. Capt. Davis, of the 1st company, halted his company, and after the battalion had halted joined the same, taking his proper place. After a column of fours was again formed, the command left front into line was given, this, however, the companies executed as "companies left front into line." Col. Knox then ordered the officers to the front and centre, and advised them of their misunderstanding and cautioned them to be prepared to execute the movement intended. The column of companies was then reduced to a column of fours by "companies right forward fours right," excellently executed, after which the left front into line was fairly well rendered. Some of the company commanders, however, failed to form their companies into line until too near to the line of the battalion. A very fair advance in line was then made to the rear by fours right about. After which column of fours by "fours left" was formed. The "left front into line" was then repeated with a marked improvement. The same movement was afterwards executed with the left in front, nearly all the right guides being too slow in coming out on the line. "Column of fours break from the left to march on the right" was next executed. The captain of the left company failed to give the cautionary command "left forward fours left" until after the command of execution had been given by the colonel. This movement generally was not executed with the precision it requires, in which unequal companies cut somewhat of a figure, but when repeated left nothing to be desired. In a "companies left front into line" there was a bad break in 5th company, which was, however, soon corrected. A battalion column of fours was then formed, and showed the distances in column of companies to have been most excellent. The wind and noise had now decidedly subsided, and an advance in line was made very nearly perfect. "Continue the march companies right wheel" was well executed, and in the change of direction in column of companies the right guides, with the exception of the 7th company, showed themselves well up in their duties. "Left front into line, companies left half wheel" was but indifferently executed; there evidently was an uncertainty among company commanders as to the proper commands to give. Some, on approaching the new line, commanded "right half wheel," others "right half turn," and others "right turn." But only one company executed the "turn." The command then moved for the armory in column of fours and at "route step." This drill, though faulty, is a good beginning, and the improvement in the latter part of it was so marked that all regretted that the "shades of night was falling fast." This was the first drill since last summer. During the interval the line officers and guides have been very often changed, in consideration of which fact there was nothing discreditable in the exercise.

The 2d regiment has taken possession of its new armory on Randolph street. It is the most comfortable quarters their command has ever occupied, and the regiment desires to extend to the readers of the JOURNAL who may come to Chicago, a hearty invitation to give them a call; they will receive a soldierly welcome. The latch string hangs out.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Co. F, cavalry, paraded at Westford on the 13th of June. Out of a total of 82 officers and enlisted men there were but 16 absentees, not a bad showing for a company that is scattered over a half-dozen towns and has several armories. The morning was occupied in company drill, and in the afternoon a review was given, Colonel Fiske, of the governor's staff, acting as reviewing officer; then followed company drill, sabre exercise, and an excellent specimen of signal work by squads detailed for the purpose. A dinner in the town hall, beneath the smiles of the fair daughters of Westford, was the happiest part of the day's work to the tired cavalymen and their visitors. We went to Westford prepared to witness a good day's work at the hands of Co. F, and as will be seen from our comments below, we were not disappointed. For a rattling piece of cavalry drill, commend us to Co. F in preference to either Cos. A or D. The latter commands execute well, but rarely go out of a walk. Co. F on the contrary executes at least one-half its movements either upon the trot or gallop, and does them as well as A and D do at a walk. The Westford boys richly deserve praise for this, for we are heartily tired of the so-called drill of the majority of our cavalry commands, who slouch through their changes as if half asleep. To see Co. F fly about the field until the horses reeked with lather, was absolutely refreshing. Another point, too, rarely seen out of an armory, is the sabre exercise, which was well given by Co. F, and we fail to chronicle any careless or headless steeds, which we are afraid would be necessary at the hands of the two Boston companies. The signal code, an innovation at the hands of a cavalry company was first class, when considering that two years ago hardly a man in the M. V. M. knew anything about it. We noticed but few errors, and these tactically speaking of minor importance. The company did finely, and, if they only maintain their present high standard, will always find a warm supporter in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, duly celebrated "Bunker Hill Day" June 17, by a parade and banquet. The battalion had with them as guests Co. E, 17th Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., of Newburgh, Capt. Joseph Dickey, with a front of 16 files, 22 invited guests, and Austen's 10th regiment band, of Albany. The various National Guard and military organizations of Hartford extended to the visitors true soldierly hospitality. The concert and ball at the armory of the 1st regiment, C. N. G., was attended by over 2,000 people.

Arrangements for the proper observance of the centennial anniversary of the capture and massacre at Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, opposite New London, are nearly completed. Brig.-Gen. Smith, the colonels of the four regiments

of State troops—Barbour, Graham, Tubbs, and Crofut—and Col. Fox, A. A. G. met the Groton committee at New London on the 18th, and agreed upon the military plan of proceedings. Major Tully McCrea, commanding at Fort Trumbull, with Batteries C and M, 1st Artillery, will constitute the garrison of Fort Griswold, and will represent the sturdy Groton farmers of 1781, who rushed to the defence of the Fort when attacked by Benedict Arnold. Major McCrea will be the Col. Ledyard of 1781, and Brig.-Gen. Smith the British Col. Eyre, who will command the attacking column. The column of attack will constitute the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of Infantry, and two platoons of Artillery, C. N. G.

The plan of attack and the disposition of the military force will be as nearly to that of 1781 as possible. The date of the anniversary is Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Court of Inquiry convened under S. O. No. 54, to inquire into the impropriety of conduct of Lieut.-Col. J. N. Bacon, of the 2d regiment, met at New Haven on June 14, at the quarters of Co. F. After organization the court adjourned to meet at the Capitol in Hartford, July 6. The court consists of Col. Tubbs, 3d regiment, president; Col. Crofut, 4th regiment; Major Goodrich, 1st regiment; Capt. Sterry, 3d regiment, and Lieut. Prentice, Co. K, 1st Regiment, recorder.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments Infantry and the two platoons of Artillery will encamp at Niantic for six days, commencing Monday, Sept. 5.

On the occasion of the reunion of the society of the Army of the Potomac, at Hartford, June 8, the 1st regiment, Col. L. A. Barbour, was reviewed by Gen. W. T. Sherman, on the Capitol piazza, just previous to the escort. The regiment was equalized in nine commands of 16 front, the ninth company being detached during the review as guard. The review in line of the eight commands was pronounced by all as superb, the men standing as steady as the mass of granite in the Capitol building. Gen. Sherman was accompanied by Gov. Bigelow, of Conn., and Gov. Littlewood, of R. I. The present was handsomely delivered, with an alignment of hands that looked as straight as chalk lines down the entire front. The passage was good, the third company only showing a wavering as the column passed. The step, distances, and alignments were all good and the salutes generally well delivered and at the proper points. It was conceded to have been the best exhibition the regiment ever gave in this ceremony. The men were right on their mettle. The General, turning to the Governor after the review had closed, said: "Governor, that is a very good regiment," and no doubt the General meant just what he said. He was evidently pleased with the uniform and helmet, as he referred to it as being similar to "our Artillery dress."

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—It is reported that ex-Col. John T. Underhill, late 27th New York, and ex-Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Thompson, same command, and now Captain of Co. C, 71st, are to be the new field officers of the 71st New York.

—Pvt. ISAAC PHILLIPS, Co. A, Sergts. John F. Moffitt, Co. K, and Chas. S. Shaw, Co. G, 12th New York, have been awarded the 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes—recruits for the years 1880, 1881.

—BREVET BRIG.-GEN. T. F. RODENBROUGH, Assistant Inspector-General S. N. Y., has commenced the annual inspections and musters of the forces of the State. The 74th New York, Buffalo, paraded for inspection on June 17. Col. Louis P. Riechert was in command, the regiment presenting an unusually fine appearance as it passed through the streets to the parade ground. At half past two the battalion was formed for review by Major-General Rogers, he being accompanied by Gen. Rodenbrough and the members of his staff. The ceremony in line was well performed and the passage satisfactory. The inspection of the several companies showed the discipline to be first-class and the general condition of arms and uniforms good. The result of the muster exhibited a present of 325; absent, 113; total, 438; the strength present of the several companies being as follows: Field, Staff, N. C. Staff, and band, 41; Co. A, 35; B, 56; C, 32; E, 31; F, 28; G, 47; K, 27. Capt. Wm. M. Bloomer, Co. B, was specially complimented for having every member of his command present for duty. At the close of the muster Col. Riechert exercised his command in a number of battalion movements to the general satisfaction of all present.

—The 7th New York paraded for class practice, at Creedmoor, on Friday, June 24.

—SERGEANT H. S. SASQUIN has been elected 1st Lieut. of Gatling Battery N, vice Tyson, promoted Major 13th regt.

—Co. D, 14th New York, have elected Wm. P. Wild 1st and Edward W. Castell 2d Lieutenant of the company.

—COL. S. O. RYDER, 9th New York, has been granted a leave of absence for 55 days, and has gone south for the benefit of his health.

—EX-MAJOR EDWIN A. MCALPINE, 71st New York, has been chosen captain of Co. A, 7th New York, vice Allison, promoted. Major McCrea is an old member of the 7th, having enlisted in Co. G of that regiment in November, 1869. He was promoted corporal on June 18, 1872, and from that position was chosen 1st lieutenant Co. E, 71st, in November of 1873. In October, 1874, he was promoted captain Co. E, and on the retirement of Major Raymond he was again promoted to this vacancy in the 71st, Aug. 4, 1875. Since that time he has worked earnestly in the service of the "American Guard," being at the head and front of almost every enterprise originated for its benefit. He resigned his majority on June 6 last, intending to retire from all active service in the National Guard, but we are glad to say that the pressure brought to bear on him by the members of Co. A, 7th, forced him to reconsider his determination, and he has consented to be their captain. Major McAlpine is a most thorough officer, a good instructor, and disciplinarian, and we congratulate Co. A on having secured him for its captain.

—The 65th New York, Buffalo, Col. T. S. Wand, was mustered and inspected by Gen. T. F. Rodenbrough on June 16th. The review was taken by General Rogers, and at the close of the muster the regiment executed a handsome dress parade. The strength present of the several companies was as follows: Field, staff, non com. staff and band 43; Co. A, 24; C, 35; D, 35; E, 26; F, 27; G, 33; H, 26; I, 51. Total, 312. Co. I, Capt. S. M. Welch, Jr., is the banner company of the regiment for the year 1881. The inspection and muster was most satisfactory throughout.

—BATTERY M, Buffalo, N. Y., Capt. Henry Linderman, was inspected and mustered on June 17th, by Gen. Rodenbrough, presenting 36 men mounted and four guns. After the ceremonies the battery gave a spirited drill, during which one hundred rounds blank cartridge were fired.

—The following officers are appointed to constitute the Examining Board, 23d New York, which will meet at the armory on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at eight o'clock: Major Charles L. Fincke, Captain's Darius Ferry and Thomas Barrington.

—EX-COL. JAY E. STORKE, 49th New York, has accepted the office of 1st Sergeant in the New Separate Co., Infantry, at Auburn, N. Y. The Colonel's late Adjutant, William M. Kirby, is the captain of the new company.

—LIEUT. ADOLPH ASHER, Co. G, 31st regiment N. G. S. N. Y., died on June 17 from spinal disease, and was buried

with military honors on the 20th, Co. G acting as escort. Lieut. Asher entered the Army as a private in the 21st Mass. Vols., and was promoted for bravery at the battle of Ball's Bluff. The Adler Lodge I. O. O. F. and Poughkeepsie Lodge K. of R. attended the funeral in a body. Lieut. Asher was a man of genial nature and warm impulses, and during his connection with the National Guard made many friends. He leaves a wife and two children.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**FOURS LEFT.**—Consult answers to "Sergeant," in this week's JOURNAL.

**SCOUT** asks "the name of the trumpeter and his company of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, who was detailed on Gen. Terry's staff after the Custer fight in 1876." **ANSWER.**—David McVeigh, Co. A, 7th Cavalry. He was discharged in 1877, at Sunday Creek, Montana, and is supposed to be at present living in Philadelphia.

**SERGEANT** asks: Will you answer the following questions through the columns of your paper: 1. Is there not an order prohibiting the issuance of furloughs for men to go without the limits of their departments, unless it has first been ascertained that they have sufficient means to rejoin their commands at the expiration of their furlough? 2. Is it not also made the duty of officers granting furloughs to ascertain this fact? 3. Is the man not liable to trial by Court-martial if he fails to report in time at his proper station? 4. Is a man entitled to commutation of rations if he fails to report at his proper station at the expiration of his furlough? **ANSWER.**—Specific answers to your questions 1 and 2 will be found in General Orders 3, of 1867, and 49, of 1874, from the War Department, which contain the regulations on the subject of furloughs. G. O. 3, of 1867, says: "The numerous cases of soldiers on furlough who report at points far distant from their stations, without the means of travelling further, demand that officers should use a proper discrimination in granting furloughs. The men must either become deserters in fact or must receive aid from the Government in returning to their companies. Department commanders are authorized to send men reporting under such circumstances to a military post or depot, when there is a probability that they can soon be sent with a detachment to the vicinity of their post. In special cases, where it shall seem most judicious, department commanders, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may order transportation tickets to be purchased by the Quartermaster for furloughed soldiers; and where this is done a special report of the amount paid for such transportation will be made by letter to the company commander, who will charge the same against the soldier's pay on the next muster day. The same amount, together with the date when the soldier reported himself, will be entered on his furlough." G. O. 49, of 1874, says: "The practice, which appears to have become general, of soldiers on furlough applying to Division and Department Commanders for transportation back to their posts, under the provisions of G. O. No. 3, Jan. 4, 1867, from this Office, is not warranted by the terms of said order and must be discontinued. It is hereby announced, for the information and government of all concerned, that hereafter such transportation will only be ordered in urgent cases, where the applicant can show sufficient cause for his inability to pay his own expenses, and G. O. No. 3, of 1867, is modified accordingly. Hereafter furloughs will not be granted to a soldier by any commanding officer to go beyond the limits of the command of the next higher authority; and to warrant him in going outside those limits the sanction of said authority must be obtained and indorsed on the furlough. The restrictions as to the limits within which the soldier must confine himself will be set forth in all furloughs hereafter granted to enlisted men, and any furloughed soldier going beyond the prescribed limits will be held liable to arrest and the revocation of his furlough." 4. He is "liable," but may not, necessarily, be tried, if his excuse for overstaying his furlough is accepted as satisfactory. 4. On the 7th of December, 1867, the Secretary of War decided that "hereafter soldiers on furlough who do not return to their company and regiments or post, from whence furloughed, at or before the expiration of their furloughs shall not be entitled to commutation of rations for the period of such furlough."

**E. S. C.** says: "A friend claims that if the wind is blowing across the target from right to left, in order to counteract the drift of the bullet to the left you must move the wind-gauge to the left. I claim to the right." **Ans.**—To the right is correct.

**A. H. L.** asks: "What Congressional Districts does Brooklyn embrace, who are the present representatives, and what vacancies from these districts for cadetships at West Point are likely to occur?" **Ans.**—Brooklyn embraces the 2d, 3d and 4th Congressional Districts, at present represented by Messrs. Robinson, Smith, and Bliss. Two young men are now being examined at West Point for the 3d and 4th Districts. If they pass this and subsequent examinations no vacancies will exist in these districts till 1885. If the present occupant of the cadetship from the 3d remains there until he graduates there will be no vacancy in it until 1888.

**W.** asks: "If a cadet engineer who has graduated finally from the Naval Academy, and is serving his two years at sea prior to examination for the grade of Assistant Engineer, is eligible to retirement in case of physical disability." **ANSWER.**—No.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A WESLEYAN Minister at Sheffield, in experimenting upon an invention for raising sunken vessels, has made a discovery which will have altogether a contrary effect. To the invention thus discovered the inventor has given the title, "The Torpedo Boat Destroyer," of which he says: "As my longer silence might be misconstrued and used as a weapon against me in the controversies of the future, and more especially as I am very jealous of the honor of Old England in the matter, I will at once say that I, also, have devoted much attention to the problem of the use of gases produced by gunpowder and like carbon compounds. My success led me to apply for an English patent in May last. This was granted in due course, and under it I claim the use of such gases for the propulsion of torpedoes. Of course I do not know what Capt. Ericsson's plan may precisely be. So far as velocities, destructive powers, and general principles of construction are concerned, it looks remarkably like mine. As to the rest, I speak with all modesty and under all reserve—I think mine must be a handier weapon. On my plan, instead of having special destroyers, our existing ships of war can be armed with the new weapon at a comparatively small cost. The weapons themselves are cheap and of long range. If the *Invincible*, for instance, were so armed,



she would most certainly tickle an approaching Ericsson destroyer under the ribs in a fashion that would recall the old proverb which teaches that saucers prepared for the goose may advantageously be used for the gander. The new torpedo—which in form resembles a huge cigar—is in fact a simple and effective water rocket. By a simple device the speed of the torpedo increases as it travels—a fact which only needs mentioning to be recognized as of the very first importance. It is so constructed as to be capable of following a horizontal path through the water, or one in which the trajectory,

being inverted, as compared with that of a like body in air, enables it to attack a torpedo boat or other hostile vessel below the bilge. It carries a head of dynamite, or other explosive, which is fired by percussion; and it can be exploded by fuse in case the object aimed at is not struck. These missiles may be made of any size and destructive power. Their range and speed are capable of almost indefinite adjustment within certain limits. The inventor proposes to discharge them through rocket tubes held by the point in a ball and socket joint in the sides of war vessels below the

water line, by which means they may be propelled at various angles to the ship's path."

An invention has been just patented by a well known firm of German gun manufacturers which promises to

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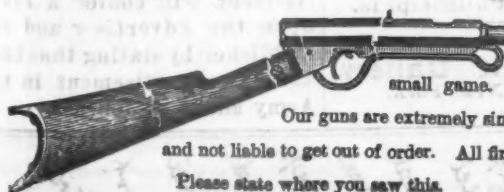
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add very greatly to the power of artillery. Hitherto the fear of premature explosions during the transport or filling of shells has prevented any large employment of nitro-glycerine, and certain other extremely violent but at the same time easily inflammable explosives, for the purpose of charging them. It is, however, claimed for the new invention that it will enable such substances to be used without danger. The interior of the shell is divided into a number of cells, which are to contain substances non-explosive in themselves, but which when combined form a powerful explosive. The walls of the cells must therefore be broken up before an explosive charge is formed within the shells; and the inventor proposes to make these partitions of such strength that, while they will withstand the jolting of transportation and so forth, they will be shattered by the shock to which a projectile is subjected when fired from a gun.

—*Pail Mail Gazette.*

The Book of the Sword, by Capt. Richard Burton, which has been in progress for many years, is now fast advancing towards completion. Many of the very interesting illustrations have been sent to the publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus, for engraving. The history of the sword is the history of man, and Capt. Burton begins with the beginning, the sword of wood.

A curious ceremony took place the other day at St. Petersburg in the shape of the distribution to the troops of the Guard of the thirty-eight uniforms which were

worn by the late Czar, Alexander II. Each uniform was placed upon a velvet cushion, and this was handed by the new Czar in person to the company of the regiment for which it was designed. The National Anthem was played during the distribution, and as each detachment received its uniform it left the ground, headed by a band, and marched through the city to deposit the uniform in one of the churches belonging to the army.

DURING artillery practice on June 2 at Grandenz, in West Prussia, a shell dropped in the midst of a marking party, killing three officers and two gunners, and wounding a colonel, two artillerymen, and a civil engineer.

The London Times of June 21 says: Plans are preparing at the Admiralty for the construction of an ironclad approaching in bulk and armament the great Italian ships, to be of 13,000 tons and 10,000 horse-power engines, with a speed of eighteen knots an hour. The vessel will possibly be built at Chatham.

An explosion in the harbor of Tunis, June 18, occurred on the steam pinnace of the *Monarch*. A number of torpedoes burst, killing a lieutenant and wounding eight men, three of them seriously. One of the latter has since died. The lieutenant was buried at Goletta. The boy sent a detachment of troops, who fired a salute over the grave. An official telegram states that the disaster to the *Monarch's* pinnace was caused by the explosion of two and a quarter pounds of gun cotton.

## MARRIED.

FORBES—HAYLAND.—At the residence of Mr. William H. Power, Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. George C. Sealey, ROBERT F. FORBES, U. S. Navy, to MARY S. HAYLAND, daughter of the late A. A. Hayland, New York.

NOKES—RODGERS.—On Thursday, June 9, at the Church of the Advent, Brooklyn, Cal., by the Rev. B. A. Ackley, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Hamilton Lee, N. L. NOKES, Captain U. S. Marine Corps, to C. R. RODGERS, daughter of Mr. A. F. Rodgers, U. S. Coast Survey.

MYERS—BROWN.—In London, England, April 20, 1881, Passed Assistant Surgeon TALLVAND D. MYERS, U. S. N., lately attached to the U. S. Sloop Trenton, European Station, and Mrs. MARY S. VAN DER WIELEN BROWN, of Philadelphia, Pa. No cards.

PARKER—CHANDLER.—In St. James Church, Batavia, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Everett, on Saturday, June 18, Miss ELIZABETH LOWERER CHANDLER, eldest daughter of Captain Ralph Chandler, U. S. Navy, to Hon. LE ROY PARKER, of Flint, Michigan.

RICE—HUNTINGTON.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, on June 14, 1881, by the Rev. Walter Mitchell, D. D., EDWARD R. RICE, U. S. A., and ELIZABETH MITCHELL, daughter of Mr. John Caldwell Huntington.

## DIED.

HASTINGS.—At Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1881, JANE MCADAM, aged 54 years, wife of Major D. H. Hastings, U. S. Army.

JONES.—At Washington, June 21, Paymaster GEORGE JONES, U. S. Navy.

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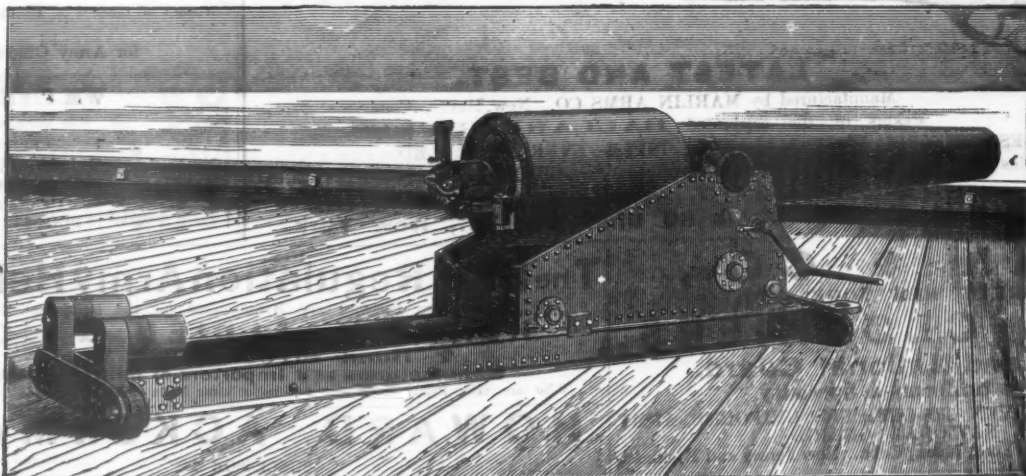
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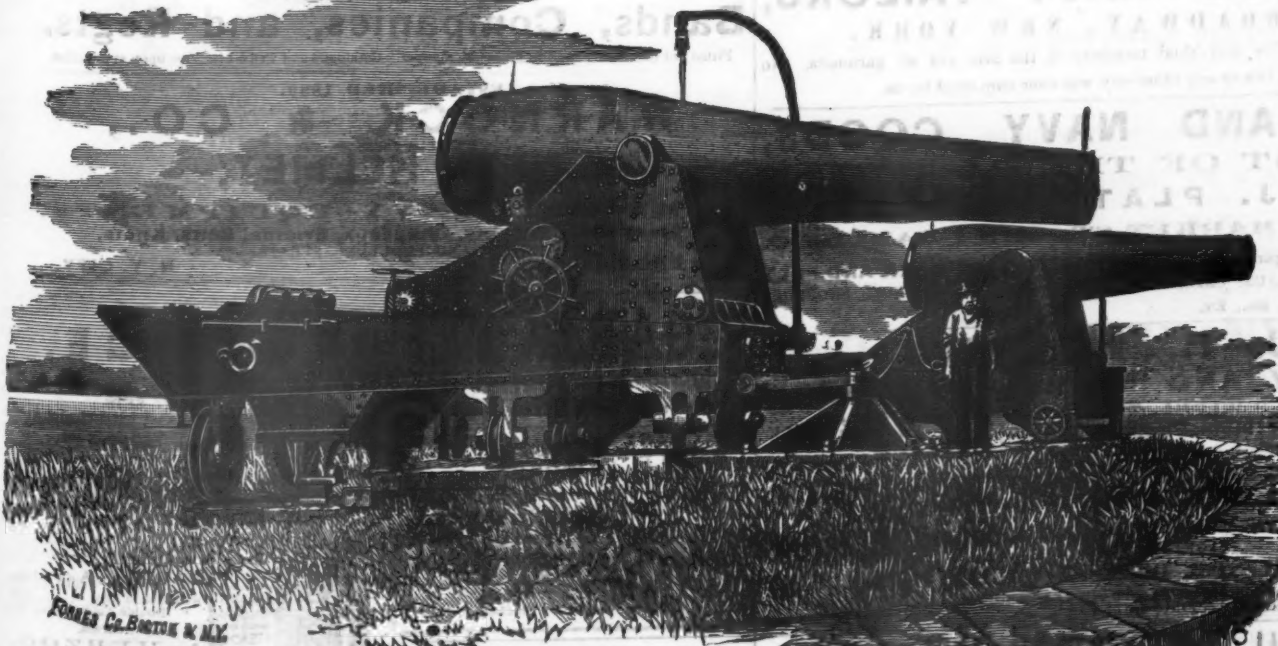
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